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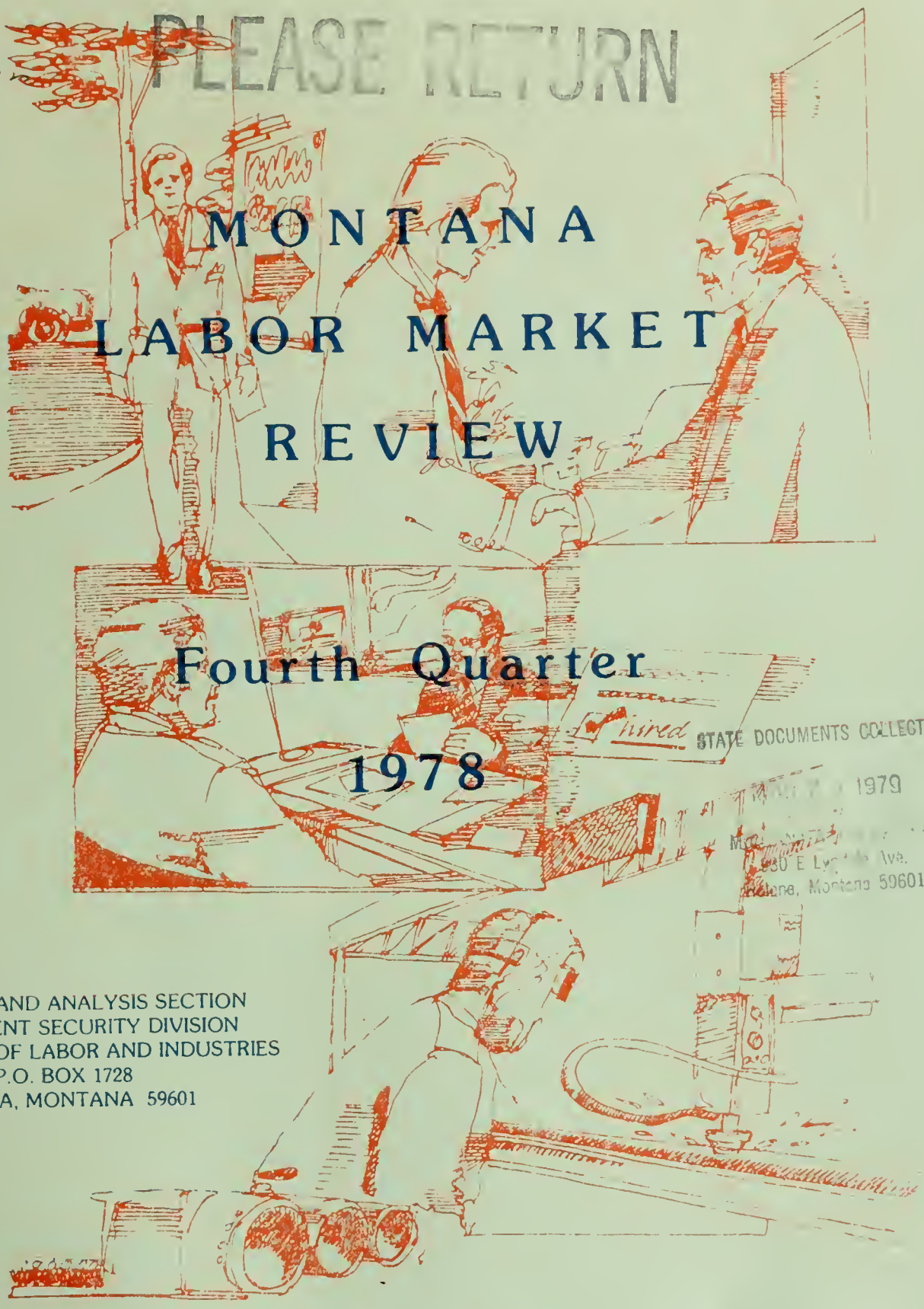
# MONTANA LABOR MARKET REVIEW

## Fourth Quarter 1978

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# MONTANA
# LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Published in March 1979
For Fourth Quarter 1978

STATE OF MONTANA
THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
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PRODUCED BY THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
in cooperation with
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of employment by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of employment by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal factor method.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six leading indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is in no manner or form comparable to the United States composite index as published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

# SECTION I

# LABOR MARKET INFORMATION:

# STATE OF MONTANA

# INTRODUCTION

The State of Montana is the fourth largest in the nation, having an area of 147,138 square miles. It is bordered on the north by Canada; on the west by Idaho; on the south by Wyoming; and on the east by North Dakota and South Dakota.

The state is predominantly rural, with an estimated population of 760,000 persons in 1977. The most significant export industry in the state continues to be agriculture; with cattle, sheep, and wheat production being the mainstays of the economic sector. In addition to ranching and farming; mining, lumber and wood products manufacturing, tourism, and government provide the bulk of economic support within Montana.

# HIGHLIGHTS

The weather had its usual effect in slowing down the Montana economy in the fourth quarter, but was even more apparent this year due to the early onset of extreme cold and snow. Construction activity was limited to enclosed projects from about the first week of November on. Ranchers were forced to implement feeding operations much earlier than normal. Retailers did report a good holiday season in a positive development during the quarter.

Several large scale construction projects are either in progress or planned. A large expansion of a lumber and wood products facility is occurring near Missoula, while the MHD energy conversion project continues on schedule in Butte. In mining developments, the final permits have been obtained for an extensive coal mine near Decker, and a substantial copper/silver mine and processing plant will be built near Troy. Court action has currently halted work at two Montana sites, the Colstrip 3 and 4 power plants and the reregulation dam at Libby.

New business formations were up by 9% in 1978 as compared to the final 1977 tally. This growth is extremely consistent with the similar rates for employment and labor force numbers, showing the steady growth in the Montana economy. The count of new businesses did drop slightly in the fourth quarter of 1978 again probably due to the early winter experienced.

The composite and real spendable figures for the fourth quarter did show the November weather related downturn in the economy but no long term trends are apparent. The real spendable figure does show quite graphically the effects of the persistent inflation problem.

Predictions for next year for the Montana economy generally foretell of some possible slowdown in lumber and wood products activity as interest rates rise, but on the other hand the energy situation is expected to keep coal, gas, and oil activity at peak levels. The overall effect will probably be more of the steady stable type growth that has been taking place the last few years.

STATEWIDE MONTANA

Annual Averages

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment CPS Data
*(In Thousands)*

| Year | Civilian Labor Force Average | Employment Average | Unemployment Average | Average Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 291.2 | 277.3 | 13.9 | *4.8%* |
| 1973 | 303.2 | 288.6 | 14.6 | *4.8%* |
| 1974 | 318.6 | 301.9 | 16.7 | *5.2%* |
| 1975 | 322.6 | 302.0 | 20.6 | *6.4%* |
| 1976 | 332.0 | 312.0 | 20.0 | *6.1%* |
| 1977 | 343.0 | 321.0 | 22.0 | *6.4%* |
| 1978 | 370.0 | 348.0 | 22.0 | *6.0%* |

1978 By Month (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| Month | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 338.7 | 312.1 | 26.6 | *7.8%* |
| February | 342.5 | 316.8 | 25.7 | *7.5%* |
| March | 355.1 | 328.6 | 26.5 | *7.5%* |
| April | 365.9 | 344.5 | 21.4 | *5.9%* |
| May | 373.6 | 354.9 | 18.7 | *5.0%* |
| June | 395.1 | 371.4 | 23.7 | *6.0%* |
| July | 396.5 | 375.0 | 21.5 | *5.4%* |
| August | 393.6 | 373.4 | 20.2 | *5.1%* |
| September | 382.0 | 363.9 | 18.1 | *4.7%* |
| October | 368.1 | 350.8 | 17.3 | *4.7%* |
| November | 367.6 | 346.4 | 21.2 | *5.8%* |
| December | 361.2 | 338.1 | 23.1 | *6.4%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The labor force statistics indicate continued improvement in all categories during 1978. The civilian labor force grew by 7.9% between 1977 and 1978 with employment showing an even better 8.4% growth. The unemployment rate (annual average) dropped from 6.4% in 1977 to 6.0% in the past year, although the number of unemployed stayed steady at 22,000. A perusal of the statistics by month during 1978 shows no outstanding deviations from normal trends.

# EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

## MONTANA AGRICULTURE

### 1978 Employment- Agriculture *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 22.0 | April | 35.1 | July | 44.1 | October | 31.3 |
| February | 23.9 | May | 36.1 | August | 47.2 | November | 26.9 |
| March | 28.6 | June | 41.2 | September | 36.8 | December | 23.1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 34.5 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 33.0 |
| Fourth Quarter 1977 Average | 28.1 |
| Fourth Quarter 1978 Average | 27.1 |

### 1978 New Business Formations - Agrilcuture, Forestry, & Fisheries

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual 1978 | Annual 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | 76 | 352 | 285 |

Agricultural employment took seasonal losses during the fourth quarter after the harvest peak of 47,200 was reached in August. The fourth quarter figures and the annual averages indicate that employment in the sector has dropped by 4% to 5% in the past year. The decreases were consistent throughout the year in spite of seasonal effects on the sector.

The movement away from the use of labor does not show any downturn in production, and the industry is in fairly good shape. New businesses show increased activity in the sector, a good indicator. The rising price of cattle may help some area producers but wheat continues to have transportation problems.

## MONTANA MANUFACTURING

### 1978 Employment-Manufacturing *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 25.2 | April | 24.7 | July | 27.3 | October | 27.2 |
| February | 25.0 | May | 25.5 | August | 27.2 | November | 27.1 |
| March | 24.8 | June | 26.6 | September | 27.2 | December | 26.7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 25.1 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 26.0 |
| Fourth Quarter 1977 Average | 25.9 |
| Fourth Quarter 1978 Average | 27.0 |

### 1978 New Business Formations - Manufacturing

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Total 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 44 | 254 | 210 |

Montana's manufacturing sector showed steady but relatively slow growth in employment levels in 1978. Both the annual average figure and the fourth quarter statistics show a 3 to 4 percent growth over last year's tallies.

Lumber and wood products appear to be the key growth sub-sector in Montana manufacturing. The demand for such products has continued but may slow somewhat in the future as high interest rates adversely affect the construction industry.

Montana's industrial structure is very different from the nation's with manufacturing playing a relatively small role in the state's economy. In spite of some processing done in lumber, nonferrous metals, and food items, the bulk of Montana's raw materials continue to be shipped out of state for conversion to consumable products.

## MONTANA MINING

### 1978 Employment - Mining *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6.1 | April | 6.5 | July | 7.6 | October | 7.3 |
| February | 6.0 | May | 6.7 | August | 7.2 | November | 7.6 |
| March | 6.1 | June | 7.2 | September | 7.1 | December | 7.7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 6.1 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 6.9 |
| Fourth Quarter 1977 Average | 6.3 |
| Fourth Quarter 1978 Average | 7.5 |

### 1978 New Business Formations - Mining

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Totals 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 41 | 118 | 146 |

The mining industry showed quite good growth during 1978 and the fourth quarter of 1978. The increase over last year is probably not due to any single notable upturn but mostly to the cessation of layoffs in nonferrous underground activities. New businesses are down from last year in the sector but no conclusion should be implied from this.

Several new ventures are anticipated in the mining sector. A major copper/silver mining and processing complex is planned for the Troy area of Northwestern Montana. Two bentonite facilities in northern Montana are about to start full production, and a major coal mine has been approved near Decker on the Wyoming border. Montana's vast resources will continue to be explored and mined as it becomes economically feasible but it should be remembered that most modern mines are not labor intensive, so the employments might be negligible.

## MONTANA CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

### 1978 Employment-Contract Construction *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12.2 | April | 15.3 | July | 18.8 | October | 18.5 |
| February | 12.2 | May | 16.4 | August | 19.4 | November | 16.9 |
| March | 13.1 | June | 17.2 | September | 19.6 | December | 15.4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 15.7 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 16.3 |
| 4th Quarter 1977 Average | 16.4 |
| 4th Quarter 1978 Average | 16.9 |

### 1978 New Business Formations - Contract Construction

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Total 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | 155 | 937 | 840 |

The construction "season" of 1978 appears to have been a good one with peak employment of 19,600 in September. The comparison of 1978's statistics with those of the previous year shows that some small gains in construction employment have occurred.

The outlook for this industry is mixed with activity dependent on quite a few variables. The number of building permits issued shows some slowing and high interest rates may affect the housing subsector. Commercial building appears to be continuing at a rapid pace but residential construction has slowed. Some of the slowdown may be due to the long cold winter experienced this year, so the magnitude of the seasonal upturn in construction will be carefully watched in 1979 as a sign vital to the state's economy.

## MONTANA TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

*(In Thousands)*

### 1978 Employment-Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 20.3 | April | 20.5 | July | 22.0 | October | 22.7 |
| February | 20.3 | May | 21.3 | August | 22.3 | November | 22.6 |
| March | 20.4 | Jure | 21.9 | September | 22.9 | December | 22.1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 20.3 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 21.7 |
| 4th Quarter 1977 Average | 20.6 |
| 4th Quarter 1978 Average | 22.5 |

### New Business Formations - Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Average 1978 | Annual Average 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 32 | 180 | 168 |

A growth of close to 7% occurred in this sector's employment during 1978, with a similar increase occurring in the industry's new business formation statistics. This growth is slightly above the rates observed for the civilian labor force and employment indicating that the sector is expanding faster than the rest of the economy.

The subsectors of this industry; railroad transportation, transportation except railroad, and public utilities, have all shown some gains in the past year. Growth in railroad employment is because of the increased coal shipments to out of state points. The energy crisis and public policies in reaction to it are affecting the gas and electric utilities.

The railroad subsector may show some noticable declines if a transcontinential line shuts down its Montana line affecting 800 employees. The line is going bankrupt but several scenarios to save it have surfaced and may yet save its existence.

## MONTANA TRADE

### 1978 Employment-Trade *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 65.6 | April | 69.8 | July | 73.7 | October | 72.3 |
| February | 65.4 | May | 71.9 | August | 74.9 | November | 72.4 |
| March | 67.3 | June | 73.8 | September | 75.0 | December | 73.5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 67.0 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 71.3 |
| Fourth Quarter 1977 Average | 68.5 |
| Fourth Quarter 1978 Average | 72.7 |

### New Business Formation - Trade

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Total 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 242 | 271 | 1281 | 1223 |

The 1978 annual averages and fourth quarter comparisons show that an approximate 6% growth is occurring in the trade sector. Both retail and wholesale trade subsectors appear to be sharing in the increased activity but some portions of retail trade show a slowing in the growth rate.

The retail sector is growing but is also an extremely competitive industry in some markets, so while totals show improvement individual subsectors and businesses may have varied performances.

## MONTANA FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

*(In Thousands)*

### 1978 Employment-Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 11.5 | April | 11.8 | July | 12.2 | October | 12.3 |
| February | 11.6 | May | 11.9 | August | 12.3 | November | 12.6 |
| March | 11.7 | June | 12.2 | September | 12.4 | December | 12.5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 11.2 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 12.1 |
| 4th Quarter 1977 Average | 11.4 |
| 4th Quarter 1978 Average | 12.5 |

### New Business Formation - Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Total 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93 | 94 | 458 | 429 |

An 8% growth in employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector for 1978 indicates that the industry is in good shape. This industry is very dependent on construction so most of the increase is probably due to the continued upward trend in building activities.

The fourth quarter statistics seems to conflict slightly as employment still shows a growing sector but new business formations indicate some slowing in the F.I.R.E. industry. Particular attention should be paid to the impact of interest rates on construction and the subsequent effect on this sector's growth.

## MONTANA SERVICES

### 1978 Employment-Services *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 49.0 | April | 51.1 | July | 54.0 | October | 52.1 |
| February | 49.1 | May | 51.2 | August | 54.5 | November | 51.9 |
| March | 49.8 | June | 53.8 | September | 54.9 | December | 52.6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 49.4 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 52.0 |
| 4th Quarter 1977 Average | 49.4 |
| 4th Quarter 1978 Average | 52.2 |

### New Business Formations - Services

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Total 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 320 | 360 | 1511 | 1396 |

The service sector employment levels appear to be growing at about a 5% rate, as indicated by both quarterly and annual comparisons. This rate is very close to the growth in total employment, so the sector is experiencing about average growth for Montana. The increases also seem to be spread throughout the subsectors of the service industry.

New business firms grew at an approximate 8% rate for the service sector during 1978 but seemed to slow during the last quarter of the year. Whether this late year decline was due to the early onset of winter or a true change in the sector cannot be determined at this time.

## MONTANA GOVERNMENT

### 1978 Employment-Government *(In Thousands)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 71.0 | April | 72.1 | July | 72.7 | October | 69.2 |
| February | 71.7 | May | 73.1 | August | 69.6 | November | 70.9 |
| March | 71.9 | June | 74.7 | September | 68.4 | December | 69.2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 71.2 |
| 1978 Annual Average | 71.2 |
| 4th Quarter 1977 Average | 71.7 |
| 4th Quarter 1978 Average | 69.8 |

### New Business Formations Government

| 4th Quarter 1978 | 4th Quarter 1977 | Annual Totals 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

The average number of government employees stayed at a constant average of 71,200 during 1977 and 1978. The comparison of fourth quarter statistics shows an actual decrease of 2.4% in sector employees to a level of 69,800 as compared to 1977's fourth quarter figure of 71,700.

All subsectors show some declines in employment with the exception of federal and local categories. State and education levels have fallen since last year in apparent response to "tax revolt" rhetoric and related budget cuts.

The current legislative session is debating several issues which may impact future levels of government employment. The process of setting public policy in regard to which services eventually get cut back may provide some clues to the future number of government workers.

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS 1/

1/ SOURCE: EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM

## UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

Job openings in the various occupational groups followed the patterns of the previous months of 1978. Food and beverage occupations and more generally service work had the greatest number of openings. Hospital attendants and janitors also had a large number of openings.

Farming, fishing, and forestries occupations and clerical occupations also had a large number of openings. Computing and Account Recording, Sales Clerks, and other Merchandising occupations were in demand. Miscellaneous timber jobs also had a large number of openings.

Structural work occupations made up about 8% of the total unfilled openings. Miscellaneous construction had the majority of these openings during the period.

TABLE I

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

OCTOBER 1978

| D.O.T. Code | Occupational Title | Total Openings | Nonagricultural Openings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Openings Filled | Unfilled Openings | 30 Days + |
| 00-19 | Professional, Technical & Managerial | 219 | 111 | 320 | 190 |
| 20-24 | Clerical | 782 | 688 | 572 | 338 |
| 25-29 | Sales | 361 | 218 | 284 | 130 |
| 30 | Domestic | 290 | 274 | 89 | 53 |
| 31-39 | Other Services | 1034 | 801 | 820 | 461 |
| 40-49 | Farming, Fishing, & Forestry | 2360 | 511 | 2119 | 173 |
| 50-59 | Processing | 81 | 93 | 51 | 27 |
| 60-69 | Machine Trades | 133 | 110 | 125 | 82 |
| 70-79 | Bench Work | 57 | 33 | 47 | 19 |
| 80-89 | Structural Work | 890 | 753 | 456 | 264 |
| 90-91 | Motor Freight & Transportation | 528 | 471 | 226 | 140 |
| 92 | Packaging & Material Handling | 1160 | 1074 | 330 | 175 |
| 93-97 | Miscellaneous | 85 | 62 | 53 | 23 |
| | TOTAL | 7980 | 5199 | 5492 | 2075 |

NOVEMBER 1978

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00-19 | Professional, Technical & Managerial | 414 | 232 | 308 | 220 |
| 20-24 | Clerical | 1358 | 1212 | 488 | 330 |
| 25-29 | Sales | 692 | 514 | 219 | 118 |
| 30 | Domestic | 668 | 637 | 93 | 64 |
| 31-39 | Other Services | 1655 | 1331 | 738 | 522 |
| 40-49 | Farming, Fishing, & Forestry | 2602 | 771 | 2088 | 2020 |
| 50-59 | Processing | 128 | 150 | 29 | 27 |
| 60-69 | Machine Trades | 240 | 193 | 116 | 80 |
| 70-79 | Bench Work | 91 | 72 | 34 | 20 |
| 80-89 | Structural Work | 1335 | 1199 | 394 | 301 |
| 90-91 | Motor Freight & Transportation | 898 | 839 | 168 | 116 |
| 92 | Packaging & Material Handling | 2173 | 2065 | 305 | 197 |
| 93-97 | Miscellaneous | 150 | 122 | 44 | 24 |
| | TOTAL | 12,404 | 9337 | 5024 | 4039 |

DECEMBER 1978

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00-19 | Professional, Technical & Managerial | 571 | 335 | 338 | 247 |
| 20-24 | Clerical | 1879 | 1673 | 468 | 293 |
| 25-29 | Sales | 830 | 636 | 159 | 109 |
| 30 | Domestic | 1031 | 979 | 109 | 50 |
| 31-39 | Other Services | 2372 | 1980 | 634 | 385 |
| 40-49 | Farming, Fishing, & Forestry | 1414 | 941 | 693 | 679 |
| 50-59 | Processing | 168 | 196 | 22 | 15 |
| 60-69 | Machine Trades | 329 | 265 | 108 | 69 |
| 70-79 | Bench Work | 114 | 94 | 28 | 19 |
| 80-89 | Structural Work | 1593 | 1497 | 248 | 203 |
| 90-91 | Motor Freight & Transportation | 1156 | 1105 | 125 | 77 |
| 92 | Packaging & Material Handling | 2895 | 2822 | 261 | 123 |
| 93-97 | Miscellaneous | 224 | 179 | 55 | 26 |
| | TOTAL | 14,576 | 12,702 | 3248 | 2295 |

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
IN MONTANA'S JOB SERVICE OFFICES
OCTOBER 1978

| OCCUPATIONAL TITLE | | UNFILLED OPENINGS | 30 DAYS + |
|---|---|---|---|
| 905 | Heavy Truck Drivers | 48 | 25 |
| 906 | Light Truck Drivers | 30 | 13 |
| 915 | Parking Lot Attendants | 59 | 33 |
| 919 | Miscellaneous Transportation | 40 | 33 |
| 920 | Packaging Occupations | 16 | 7 |
| 922 | Materials, Moving, & Storing | 46 | 26 |
| 929 | Packaging & Materials Handling, N.E.C. | 260 | 140 |
| 930 | Boring, Drilling, Cutting, & Related | 15 | 9 |
| 9 | MISCELLANEOUS | | |

TABLE II
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
IN MONTANA'S JOB SERVICE OFFICES
OCTOBER 1978

| | | NON-AGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | OCCUPATIONAL TITLE | UNFILLED OPENINGS | 30 DAYS + |
| 005 | Civil Engineering | 10 | 4 |
| 018 | Surveyor, N.E.C. | 8 | 4 |
| 075 | Registered Nurses | 20 | 23 |
| 079 | Medicine & Health Occupations, N.E.C. | 27 | 16 |
| 099 | Education Occupations | 11 | 7 |
| 0 | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL | | |
| 160 | Accountants & Auditors | 18 | 10 |
| 169 | Administrative Specializations | 9 | 6 |
| 187 | Service Industry Management | 14 | 7 |
| 195 | Social & Welfare Work | 21 | 8 |
| 1 | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL | | |
| 201 | Secretaries | 32 | 13 |
| 209 | Stenography, Typing, & Related, N.E.C. | 35 | 18 |
| 210 | Bookkeepers | 31 | 9 |
| 219 | Computing & Account Recording, N.E.C. | 143 | 125 |
| 239 | Info. & Message Distribution Occupations, N.E.C. | 1 | 1 |
| 250 | Real Estate & Insurance Persons | 4 | 4 |
| 290 | Sales Clerks | 62 | 16 |
| 299 | Merchandising Occupations, Exc. Sales | 71 | 14 |
| 2 | CLERICAL & SALES | | |
| 311 | Waiters, Waitresses, & Related | 268 | 158 |
| 313 | Chefs & Cooks, Hotels & Restaurants | 72 | 34 |
| 318 | Kitchen Worker, N.E.C. | 58 | 24 |
| 323 | Housekeepers | 83 | 55 |
| 355 | Attendants, Hospitals, & Related | 70 | 39 |
| 381 | Porters & Cleaners | 37 | 16 |
| 382 | Janitors | 92 | 60 |
| 3 | SERVICES | | |
| 620 | Mechanics, Automobile | 59 | 39 |
| 667 | Sawing Occupations | 24 | 21 |
| 6 | MACHINE TRADES | | |
| 807 | Body Work, Transportation Equipment | 9 | 7 |
| 821 | Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing | 4 | 2 |
| 859 | Excavating, Grading, Paving, & Related | 15 | 14 |
| 860 | Carpenters | 31 | 13 |
| 866 | Roofing & Related Work | 9 | 4 |
| 869 | Miscellaneous Construction | 293 | 173 |
| 899 | Miscellaneous Structural Work | 26 | 23 |
| 8 | STRUCTURAL WORK | | |

TABLE II
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
IN MONTANA'S JOB SERVICE OFFICES
NOVEMBER 1978

| | | NON-AGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCCUPATIONAL TITLE | | UNFILLED OPENINGS | 30 DAYS + |
| 005 | Civil Engineer | 6 | 6 |
| 020 | Mathematics Occupations | 3 | 2 |
| 075 | Registered Nurses | 26 | 24 |
| 079 | Medicine & Health Occupations, N.E.C. | 22 | 19 |
| 0 | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL | | |
| 160 | Accoutants & Auditors | 17 | 12 |
| 169 | Administrative Specializations | 13 | 4 |
| 187 | Service Industry Management | 12 | 6 |
| 195 | Social & Welfare Work | 25 | 17 |
| 1 | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL | | |
| 201 | Secretaries | 28 | 12 |
| 209 | Stenography, Typing, & Related, N.E.C. | 37 | 19 |
| 210 | Bookkeepers | 21 | 10 |
| 219 | Computing & Account Recording, N.E.C. | 141 | 120 |
| 250 | Real Estate & Insurance Salespersons | 3 | 3 |
| 293 | Canvassers & Soliciters | 8 | 0 |
| 299 | Merchandising Occupations, Exc. Sales | 54 | 28 |
| 2 | CLERICAL & SALES | | |
| 311 | Waiters, Waitresses, & Related | 237 | 154 |
| 313 | Chefs & Cooks, Hotels & Restaurants | 61 | 43 |
| 318 | Kitchen Workers, N.E.C. | 57 | 35 |
| 323 | Housekeepers | 75 | 58 |
| 355 | Attendants, Hospitals & Related | 71 | 56 |
| 359 | Miscellaneous Personal Services, N.E.C. | 13 | 5 |
| 381 | Porters & Cleaners | 28 | 20 |
| 382 | Janitors | 83 | 62 |
| 3 | SERVICES | | |
| 620 | Mechanics, Automobile | 51 | 37 |
| 6 | MACHINE TRADES | | |
| 821 | Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing | 3 | 3 |
| 860 | Carpenters | 37 | 19 |
| 869 | Miscellaneous Construction | 236 | 197 |
| 899 | Miscellaneous Structural Work | 24 | 18 |
| 8 | STRUCTURAL WORK | | |
| 905 | Heavy Truck Drivers | 46 | 24 |
| 906 | Light Truck Drivers | 25 | 18 |
| 909 | Motor Freight Transportation, N.E.C. | 12 | 12 |
| 915 | Parking Lot Attendants | 32 | 23 |
| 920 | Packaging Occupations | 19 | 9 |
| 929 | Packaging & Materials Handlings, N.E.C. | 242 | 154 |
| 930 | Boring, Drilling, Cutting, & Related | 14 | 12 |
| 9 | MISCELLANEOUS | | |

TABLE II
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
IN MONTANA'S JOB SERVICE OFFICES
DECEMBER 1978

| | | NON-AGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCCUPATIONAL TITLE | | UNFILLED OPENINGS | 30 DAYS + |
| 005 | Civil Engineering | 6 | 5 |
| 018 | Surveyor, N.E.C. | 7 | 7 |
| 020 | Mathematics Occupations | 6 | 2 |
| 075 | Registered Nurses | 26 | 23 |
| 079 | Medicine & Health Occupations, N.E.C. | 21 | 17 |
| 0 | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL | | |
| 160 | Accountants & Auditors | 27 | 16 |
| 166 | Personnel & Training Administration | 10 | 4 |
| 168 | Inspectors & Investigators, Managerial & Public Serv. | 2 | 1 |
| 169 | Administrative Specializations | 20 | 15 |
| 187 | Service Industry Management | 8 | 6 |
| 195 | Social & Welfare Work | 24 | 19 |
| 1 | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL | | |
| 201 | Secretaries | 20 | 10 |
| 209 | Stenography, Typing, & related, N.E.C. | 40 | 22 |
| 210 | Bookkeeping | 18 | 8 |
| 211 | Cashiers | 27 | 15 |
| 213 | Automatic Data Processing | 3 | 1 |
| 219 | Computing, & Account Recording, N.E.C. | 128 | 103 |
| 249 | Miscellaneous Clerical | 15 | 9 |
| 250 | Real Estate & Insurance Salespersons | 4 | 3 |
| 290 | Sales Clerks | 30 | 20 |
| 299 | Merchandising Occupations, Except Sales | 58 | 41 |
| 2 | CLERICAL & SALES | | |
| 311 | Waiters, Waitresses, & Related | 195 | 89 |
| 313 | Chefs & Cooks, Hotels & Restaurants | 57 | 42 |
| 318 | Kitchen Workers, N.E.C. | 41 | 19 |
| 323 | Housekeepers | 51 | 39 |
| 355 | Attendants, Hospitals & Related | 75 | 51 |
| 382 | Janitors | 82 | 60 |
| 3 | SERVICES | | |
| 620 | Mechanics, Automobile | 52 | 30 |
| 625 | Engine, Power Transmission, & Related Mechanics | 11 | 7 |
| 6 | MACHINE TRADES | | |
| 821 | Electrical Assembling, Installing, Repairing | 3 | 3 |
| 860 | Carpenters | 17 | 15 |
| 869 | Miscellaneous Construction | 138 | 105 |
| 899 | Miscellaneous Structural Work | 23 | 21 |
| 8 | STRUCTURAL WORK | | |
| 905 | Heavy Truck Drivers | 28 | 14 |
| 915 | Parking Lot Attendants | 26 | 12 |
| 922 | Material, Moving & Storing | 24 | 13 |
| 929 | Packaging & Materials Handling, N.E.C. | 218 | 93 |
| 9 | MISCELLANEOUS | | |

# LABOR TURNOVER

## LABOR TURNOVER

The labor turnover rate is a measure of the number of workers per 100 employees, who move into (accessions), and out of (separations), positions of employment each month. For purposes of analysis, labor turnover rates are applied only to manufacturing and mining industries with their subsectors of durable goods, primary metals manufacturing, non-durable goods and metal mining.

Accessions include the addition of temporary or permanent workers to the payroll either as new hires or rehires. Conversely, separations include the termination of workers through quits, layoffs, and other forms such as discharge, disability, or retirement.

Turnover statistics for the fourth quarter show little abnormal movement, with the usual layoffs occurring as seasons end. Non-durable goods show substantial separations in October, while mining shows large layoffs in November when bad weather hit.

The annual turnover statistics show little deviation from the 1977 numbers. About the only item worthy of mention was the layoff in the primary metals industry in May as the major plant in the state was shutdown for a month. The temporary closure was due to a lack of concentrates available to smelt and reports indicate that the same type of a layoff may occur in 1979.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES 1978

(Per 100 Employees By Calendar Year)

MANUFACTURING

| | 1978 Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov.. | Dec. | 1978 Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Acessions | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | .2 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| New Hires | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | .2 | .1 | 2.2 |
| Total Separations | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 2.2 | .3 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| Quits | 1.4 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 1.5 | .1 | .9 | 1.6 |
| Layoffs | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .5 | 1.2 | .8 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .7 |

DURABLE GOODS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Accessions | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| New Hires | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | .8 | .9 | 2.2 |
| Total Separations | 4.1 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Quits | 1.2 | .7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.7 | .5 | .8 | 1.5 |
| Layoffs | 1.9 | .3 | 1.9 | .1 | .7 | .8 | .3 | .5 | .2 | .1 | .7 | .3 | .6 |

PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Accessions | .7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| New Hires | 0 | 1.2 | .2 | .1 | 0 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .7 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Total Separations | 4.2 | .3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| Quits | .3 | .1 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .6 | .8 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | .4 | .4 | .8 |
| Layoffs | 1.1 | .0 | .3 | 0 | 2.7 | 1.1 | .2 | .2 | .5 | .2 | 1.4 | * | .6 |

NON-DURABLE GOODS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Accessions | 2.0 | .8 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| New Hires | 1.6 | .6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Total Separations | 2.3 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| Quits | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Layoffs | * | 3.3 | .2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | .8 | .2 | .6 | .6 | .6 | 3.4 | .4 | 1.1 |

MINING

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Accessions | 1.2 | .2 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 4.8 |
| New Hires | .8 | 0 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.4 |
| Total Separations | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | .6 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 3.5 |
| Quits | .8 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Layoffs | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | * | 1.0 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .1 | 1.3 | .5 |

METAL MINING

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Accessions | .9 | .7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| New Hires | .1 | 0 | .3 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | * | .2 | 0 | 0 | .1 | .1 |
| Total Separations | 5.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Quits | .1 | .1 | .4 | 0 | .4 | .3 | .1 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .2 | 0 | .2 |
| Layoffs | 4.3 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .3 | 1.7 | .4 | .4 | 0 | .7 |

* *Less than .05. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Series began January 1959.*

# HOURS AND EARNINGS

## HOURS AND EARNINGS

Data on hours and earnings for statewide industries in 1978 shows a continuation of the overall upward movements noted in the previous year. Average weekly earnings reached a peak of $218.40 during October, for total private non-farm wage and salary jobs. The 1978 annual average of $212.53 is a 12% increase over the $189.38 recorded for 1977. Average weekly hours show an increase from 1977's 35.2 to the 35.9 recorded in 1978. All of the sectors show very similar increases in hours and earnings in the various months.

Real spendable wages, that is wages adjusted for inflation and tax increases, show a decline in the actual income an individual receives despite the jump in gross wages. The December 1978 real spendable calculation is $89.87 down considerably from the $95.44 recorded a year earlier. Inflation is certainly a major problem when a substantial jump in gross wages is reflected negatively in real spendable income growth.

HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES BY MONTHS

Average Hours and Earnings in Private Nonagricultural Industries 1976 (1)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct | Nov. | Dec | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL PRIVATE | $205.19 | $209.10 | $203.28 | $207.77 | $208.58 | $216.58 | $217.49 | $214.68 | $215.27 | $218.40 | $218.16 | $217 56 | $212.53 |
| MANUFACTURING | 322.77 | 323.79 | 324.00 | 323.04 | 328.94 | 343.54 | 330.03 | 338.35 | 328.75 | 337.42 | 355.18 | 341.01 | 333.49 |
| Durable Goods | 325.13 | 329.18 | 320.29 | 319.40 | 324.72 | 345.28 | 325.58 | 334.22 | 323.38 | 332.05 | 356.26 | 340.69 | 331.70 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 321.19 | 322.97 | 318.80 | 328.32 | 316.23 | 335.79 | 328.10 | 323.02 | 337.41 | 341.56 | 345.71 | 336.38 | 329.67 |
| Nondurable Goods | 318.38 | 312.42 | 332.21 | 330.81 | 340.69 | 338.86 | 342.27 | 350.83 | 341.14 | 350.24 | 351.53 | 341.48 | 337.45 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 265.41 | 254.04 | 287.29 | 270.73 | 267.44 | 270.95 | 280.90 | 284.20 | 273.62 | 270.82 | 270.09 | 280.45 | 273.06 |
| MINING | 371.13 | 336.15 | 363.65 | 372.75 | 374.22 | 373.57 | 377.31 | 381.78 | 411.77 | 436.49 | 423.65 | 434.73 | 387.56 |
| Metal Mining | 422.92 | 380.15 | 392.22 | 394.61 | 402.20 | 384.38 | 420.39 | 379.84 | 415.42 | 460.63 | 420.20 | 477.17 | 411.98 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 438.51 | 446.88 | 414.59 | 406.55 | 388.51 | 386.63 | 373.11 | 367.80 | 354.45 | 367.74 | 355.98 | 339.35 | 388.02 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 298.69 | 297.66 | 297.36 | 305.34 | 298.29 | 300.24 | 304.29 | 311.53 | 319.28 | 311.66 | 312.94 | 321.62 | 306.45 |
| Commun., Elec., Gas, San , Services | 284.93 | 291.98 | 284.57 | 306.68 | 291.41 | 289.07 | 294.53 | 300.71 | 324.88 | 310.31 | 316.24 | 312.18 | 300.84 |
| WHOLESALL AND RETAIL TRADE | 156.60 | 158.58 | 156.56 | 161.05 | 160.36 | 173.06 | 176.17 | 165.50 | 166.32 | 169.16 | 167.84 | 170.84 | 165.31 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 150.22 | 144.14 | 144.36 | 148.47 | 144.00 | 146.17 | 148.73 | 148.30 | 148.06 | 149.76 | 149.23 | 144.90 | 147.02 |
| SERVICES | 133.27 | 132.80 | 131.27 | 132.73 | 132.80 | 133.53 | 135.14 | 134.40 | 137.02 | 137.09 | 137.02 | 137.76 | 134.60 |

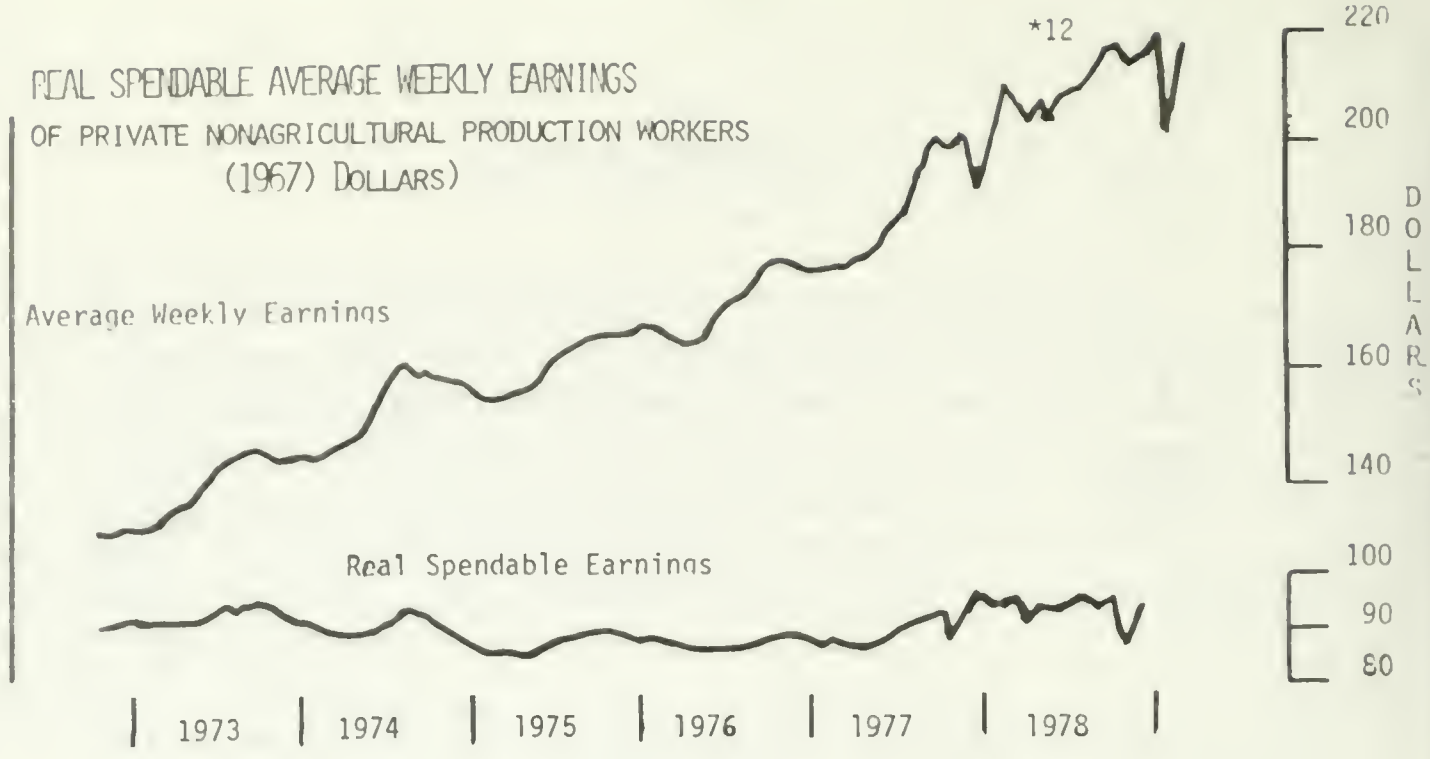
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 35.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 43.5 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 44.5 | 41.1 | 42.4 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 42.7 |
| Durable Goods | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 40.8 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 41.7 | 42.8 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 40.3 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 36.9 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 38.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 43.2 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 42.1 | 43.1 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.9 | 42.5 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 46.4 | 43.8 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 43.7 | 44.2 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 44.8 | 44.4 |
| MINING | 41.7 | 40.5 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.5 | 45.2 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 47.1 | 43.4 |
| Metal Mining | 41.1 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 36.4 | 39.4 | 35.8 | 38.5 | 41.8 | 38.2 | 43.3 | 39.5 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 32.7 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 34.6 | 34.2 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 34.6 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.3 |
| Commun., Elec., Gas, San., Services | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 45.3 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 45.5 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 43.0 | 43.6 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 36.1 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 34.1 | 33.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 37.0 | 36.4 | 37.4 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 36.1 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 35.0 | 36.3 |
| SERVICES | 33.4 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.4 |

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL PRIVATE | $5.78 | $5.89 | $5.71 | $5.82 | $5.81 | $5.95 | $5.91 | $5.98 | $6.03 | $6.05 | $6.06 | $6.01 | $5.92 |
| MANUFACTURING | 7.42 | 7.53 | 7.50 | 7.53 | 7.51 | 7.72 | 8.03 | 7.98 | 7.96 | 8.17 | 8.26 | 8.10 | 7.81 |
| Durable Goods | 7.44 | 7.55 | 7.38 | 7.48 | 7.38 | 7.69 | 7.98 | 7.92 | 7.83 | 8.04 | 8.19 | 8.17 | 7.75 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 7.97 | 8.26 | 7.97 | 8.27 | 8.57 | 8.86 | 8.82 | 8.85 | 8.95 | 9.06 | 9.05 | 8.97 | 8.63 |
| Nondurable Goods | 7.37 | 7.51 | 7.78 | 7.64 | 7.85 | 7.79 | 8.13 | 8.14 | 8.24 | 8.46 | 8.43 | 7.96 | 7.94 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 5.72 | 5.80 | 6.37 | 5.95 | 6.12 | 6.13 | 6.27 | 6.26 | 6.29 | 6.24 | 6.37 | 6.26 | 6.15 |
| MINING | 8.90 | 8.30 | 8.70 | 8.75 | 8.91 | 8.98 | 9.07 | 8.92 | 9.11 | 9.17 | 9.17 | 9.23 | 8.93 |
| Metal Mining | 10.29 | 9.48 | 9.83 | 9.89 | 10.03 | 10.56 | 10.67 | 10.61 | 10.79 | 11.02 | 11.00 | 11.02 | 10.43 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 13.41 | 13.75 | 13.12 | 11.75 | 11.36 | 11.11 | 10.63 | 10.63 | 10.74 | 10.69 | 10.47 | 10.04 | 11.48 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7.18 | 7.26 | 7.20 | 7.27 | 7.24 | 7.20 | 7.44 | 7.58 | 7.62 | 7.62 | 7.67 | 7.75 | 7.42 |
| Commun., Elec., Gas, San., Services | 6.72 | 6.87 | 6.68 | 6.77 | 6.73 | 6.63 | 6.74 | 6.85 | 7.14 | 7.15 | 7.22 | 7.26 | 6.90 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 4.76 | 4.82 | 4.73 | 4.91 | 4.83 | 5.09 | 4.88 | 5.00 | 5.04 | 4.99 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 4.92 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4.06 | 3.96 | 3.86 | 4.09 | 4.00 | 3.94 | 4.12 | 4.03 | 4.09 | 4.16 | 4.18 | 4.14 | 4.05 |
| SERVICES | 3.99 | 4.00 | 3.99 | 4.01 | 4.00 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.00 | 4.09 | 4.08 | 4.09 | 4.10 | 4.03 |

(1) *Based on reports from cooperating establishments, and covers both full and part-time production and related workers who worked during or received pay for any part of the weeky pay period including the 12th of each month. Figures are average of gross earnings including overtime and premium pay. Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969.*
*Prepared in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.*




| | Dec. 1978 | Nov. 1978 | Dec. 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross Average Weekly Earnings | 217.56 | 200.99 | 210.37 |
| Taxes Withheld | 35.21 | 30.58 | 32.75 |
| Spendable Earnings | 182.35 | 170.41 | 177.62 |
| Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967 | 92.48 | 85.96 | 82.18 |
| Real Spendable Earnings in 1967 Dollars | 89.87 | 84.45 | 95.44 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | Real Spendable Earnings |
|---|---|---|
| 1977 | | |
| July | 190.97 | 89.63 |
| Aug. | 200.28 | 92.96 |
| Sep. | 197.89 | 91.67 |
| Oct. | 202.65 | 93.29 |
| Nov. | 190.85 | 88.23 |
| Dec. | 210.37 | 95.44 |
| 1978 | | |
| Jan. | 205.19 | 92.67 |
| Feb. | 209.10 | 93.63 |
| Mar. | 203.28 | 90.71 |
| Apr. | 207.77 | 91.58 |
| May | 208.58 | 91.04 |
| June | 216.58 | 93.03 |
| July | 217.49 | 92.67 |
| Aug. | 214.68 | 91.19 |
| Sep. | 215.27 | 90.81 |
| Oct. | 218.40 | 91.15 |
| Nov. | 200.99 | 84.45 |
| Dec. | 217.56 | 89.87 |

## REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

December's average gross wage figure went back up close to October's level, following the drastic decline in November. The gross wage average rose by $16.57 resulting in a $5.42 increase in the real spendable wage calculation. Some of the gross wage increase was negated by a continued upward trend in the Consumer Price Index as it reached a 202.9 level.

The effects of inflation, as reflected by the C.P.I. can be more clearly ascertained by relating the new figures to those of last December. Gross average weekly earnings have risen by 3.4% since last December, but the real spendable calculation has dropped by 5.8%, to an $89.87 figure. Inflation is certainly a major problem when a substantial rise in gross wages is reflected in a loss in real spendable earnings.

** Indicates last month of plotted data.* *p: Preliminary*

*1/ Average weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.*

*2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.*

# COMPOSITE INDEX

## COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

Composite Index of
SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS
1972 = 100

| | |
|---|---|
| **1977** | |
| January | 98.2 |
| February | 99.2 |
| March | 99.0 |
| April | 99.1 |
| May | 97.1 |
| June | 97.5 |
| July | 95.8 |
| August | 97.1 |
| September | 98.1 |
| October | 98.1 |
| November | 98.0 |
| December | 98.5 |
| **1978** | |
| January | 100.1 |
| February | 100.2 |
| March | 103.1 |
| April | 103.8 |
| May | 102.4 |
| June | 101.7 |
| July | 101.3 |
| August | 101.8 |
| September | 102.6 |
| October | 101.1 |
| November | 98.8 |
| December | 102.5 |

### MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's composite index of six leading indicators rebounded in December following November's sharp decline and the level of 102.5 is almost equal to the September figure. The very early onset of continuous cold weather may have caused the November decline, but economic conditions appear to have returned to normal in December. Manufacturing employment remained stable as did building permits but the resurgence is probably due mostly to the drop in the number of initial claims filed in December.

The composite index for 1978 has been extremely variable with little trend movement noticeable of the magnitude necessary to make predictions. It does seem to show the steady growth of the economy over the past year despite these month to month fluctuations. Perhaps a better indicator will be apparent after the annual revision of the index is completed next month. The current outlook would have to be for continued slow but stable growth in the state's economy.

* *Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits, and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.*

** *Indicates last month of plotted data.*

# SECTION II
# LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
# MONTANA'S SMSA'S*

* SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

GREAT FALLS SMSA (Cascade County)

Cascade County is Montana's second largest in population with an estimated 83,600 persons living there in 1976, a 2.2% increase since 1970. Great Falls is the major city in the county. The city of Great Falls is located in one of the primary wheat producing areas of the country and as such agriculture and related food processing industries are important to the SMSA's economy. Another large employer is the federal government through its air defense complex headquartered at Malmstrom Air Force Base. Primary metal processing is losing its importance as an area industry as reductions in production and employment occur due to competition from imports. Great Falls is also a center of trade, both wholesale and retail, for a large portion of the state.

Great Falls Labor Force

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Average | 34.8 | 32.7 | 2.1 | 6.0% |
| 1978 Annual Average | 35.3 | 32.8 | 2.5 | 7.1% |
| October 1978 | 35.1 | 33.2 | 1.9 | 5.5% |
| November 1978 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 2.2 | 6.3% |
| December 1978 | 35.1 | 32.7 | 2.4 | 6.9% |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The jobless rate continued to run high in the area compared to other areas and the statewide figure. The average rate for 1978 is 7.1% a sizeable jump from the 6.0% average recorded for 1977. Fourth quarter statistics indicate that no improvement in the situation has been apparent for the last three months of the year.

The labor force statistics show that the civilian labor force has grown since last year but ironically that almost all of the increase is in unemployed persons. The civilian labor force is 1.4% larger than it was a year ago, but employment is up by only 100 individuals during the same period. The consequent rise in the number of

unemployed amounts to a 19% jump. These rising figures appear to signal that there are some serious problems in the Great Falls labor market meriting close scrutiny.

Great Falls Employment by Industry *(In Thousands)*

| | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | % change from December 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian Labor Force | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.1 | *.1%* |
| Employment | 33.2 | 33.0 | 32.7 | *-.1%* |
| Agriculture | 1.2 | 1.1 | .9 | *-.1%* |
| Unemployment | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | *.2%* |
| Non-Farm Wage & Salary | 30.9 | 30.6 | 30.5 | *.7%* |
| Manufacturing | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | *.1%* |
| Contract Construction | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | *-.1%* |
| Transportation, Public Utilities | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | *.1%* |
| Trade | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | *.2%* |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | *.1%* |
| Services & Mining | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | *.3%* |
| Government | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | *0* |

New Business Firms

| 4th Quarter | | Year-To-Date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 85 | 99 | 441 | 508 |

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

All of the statistics indicate that the Great Falls economy is stagnant at the present time with some declines during the past year. The missile upgrade project is coming to an end, with employment losses as the workers move on to similar jobs in other areas. New businesses were down by 13% during 1978 as 441 new business firms opened in Great Falls during the year.

Some positive signs were noted during the quarter as plans were announced for new buildings and some started construction. Work has started on a $1 million soft-drink bottling plant and a newspaper facility is underway. Other projects include two restaurants, a racquet club, a fast food outlet, and two supermarkets.

The industrial park is progressing well with many firms already open and others in various stages of construction and planning. The early onset of severe winter weather has hampered construction activities in the fourth quarter of 1978.

Efforts are taking place to attract more industry to the area and diversify the area's economy. Reports have circulated that within the next few years there may be a cutback of up to 1,000 jobs at the local air defense facility as new defense systems come on line. The base is the SMSA's major employer so some movement must be made to attract new development into the area to replace any losses incurred.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

# GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

*(in Thousands)*

| Date | Civilian Labor Force | EMPLOYMENT | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | Labor Management Dispute 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Non-Ag | Agri. | Total | Percent 1/ County | Percent 1/ State | |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 31.4 | 29.0 | 28.1 | .9 | 2.4 | *7.7* | *8.1* | * |
| February | 31.4 | 29.3 | 28.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | *6.8* | *8.0* | * |
| March | 32.1 | 29.9 | 28.7 | 1.2 | 2.2 | *7.0* | *7.7* | * |
| April | 32.2 | 30.3 | 28.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | *5.9* | *6.6* | * |
| May | 32.7 | 30.8 | 29.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | *5.8* | *5.9* | * |
| June | 34.1 | 32.0 | 30.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | *6.0* | *6.0* | * |
| July | 34.3 | 32.2 | 30.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | *6.2* | *5.8* | .8 |
| August | 34.5 | 32.4 | 30.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | *6.1* | *5.5* | * |
| September | 34.8 | 32.7 | 31.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | *6.0* | *5.3* | * |
| October | 34.1 | 31.9 | 30.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | *6.3* | *5.5* | .3 |
| November | 34.0 | 32.0 | 30.9 | 1.1 | 2.0 | *5.9* | *6.2* | .3 |
| December | 34.0 | 31.7 | 30.8 | .9 | 2.3 | *6.6* | *6.4* | * |
| Avg. | 33.3 | 31.2 | 29.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | *6.4* | *6.4* | .1 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 33.2 | 30.4 | 29.5 | .9 | 2.8 | *8.3* | *7.8* | * |
| February | 33.7 | 31.0 | 30.1 | .9 | 2.7 | *8.0* | *7.5* | * |
| March | 34.7 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | *7.4* | *7.5* | * |
| April | 34.5 | 32.5 | 31.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | *5.8* | *5.9* | * |
| May | 35.0 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | *5.4* | *5.0* | * |
| June | 37.1 | 34.3 | 32.7 | 1.6 | 2.8 | *7.4* | *6.0* | * |
| July | 37.1 | 34.8 | 33.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | *6.3* | *5.4* | * |
| August | 37.0 | 34.7 | 32.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | *6.2* | *5.1* | * |
| September | 36.8 | 34.5 | 33.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | *6.2* | *4.7* | * |
| October | 36.0 | 33.9 | 32.7 | 1.2 | 2.1 | *5.9* | *4.7* | * |
| November | 36.3 | 33.6 | 32.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | *7.4* | *5.8* | * |
| December | 35.6 | 32.8 | 31.9 | .9 | 2.8 | *7.9* | *6.4* | * |
| Avg. | 35.6 | 33.2 | 31.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | *6.8* | *6.0* | * |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 35.0 | 32.0 | 31.2 | .8 | 3.0 | *8.5* | *7.4* | * |
| February | *35.0* | *32.3* | *31.4* | *.9* | *2.7* | *7.7* | *6.9* | * |
| March | | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. | | | | | | | | |

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

BILLINGS SMSA (Yellowstone County)

The Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is composed of the geographic area of Yellowstone County. The county had a population of 87,367 in 1970 and estimates place 1976 population at 99,600 for a 14% increase. Billings is the major city in the county accounting for most of the population. The city is rapidly becoming a major regional center for business in Montana, Wyoming, and portions of the Dakotas. Wholesale and retail trade account for a large portion of the industry, but the diversified economy also includes sizable service, government, transportation, and manufacturing segments.

Billings Labor Force

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 52.4 | 50.0 | 2.4 | *4.6%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 52.9 | 50.4 | 2.5 | *4.8%* |
| October 1978 | 53.3 | 51.7 | 1.6 | *3.0%* |
| November 1978 | 53.8 | 51.6 | 2.2 | *4.1%* |
| December 1978 | 53.9 | 51.6 | 2.3 | *4.3%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The stable consistency of the Billings economy continues to be evidenced by the labor force statistics. Seasonal declines in some sectors have been offset by increased activity in other areas permitting the civilian labor force figure to remain fairly level. The numbers show positive movement over last year's similar figures.

The jobless rate remained at low levels during the quarter even though December's 4.3% was well above October's 3.0%, it was still well below the rates for other areas and the entire state. The annual average unemployment rate and the average number of unemployed has risen slightly in the past year, but again especially in comparison to other areas is favorable.

BILLINGS SMSA (Yellowstone County) (Cont.)

Billings Employment by Industry (*In Thousands*)

| | October | November | December | %Change from December 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian Labor Force | 53.3 | 53.8 | 53.9 | *1.0* |
| Employment | 51.7 | 51.6 | 51.6 | *1.0* |
| Agriculture | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | *0* |
| Unemployment | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | *0* |
| Non-Farm Wage & Salary | 46.1 | 46.0 | 45.9 | *.9* |
| Manufacturing | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | *0* |
| Contract Construction | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | *-.2* |
| Transportation, Public Utilities | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | *.3* |
| Trade | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.0 | *.8* |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | *.1* |
| Services & Mining | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | *.4* |
| Government | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | *-.5* |

New Business Firms

| 4th Quarter | | Year-to-Date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 67 | 60 | 877 | 781 |

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Signs of economic well-being continue to be reported from the Billings area in 1978. New businesses were up 12% over 1977 indicating continued economic expansion in the area. Firms in the retail and wholesale trade and the service sectors account for most of the expansion. Building permits valued at $24.5 million worth of commercial construction and $28.8 million of residential construction were issued during 1978 for 1,147 structures. A recent survey of area businessmen reports that all of those contacted in the Billings area expect another good year in 1979, an extremely optimistic outlook in the face of national predictions of a possible recession.

Construction of new and additional facilities highlights the expansion of the area's economy. A downtown hotel, an elementary school and a church are underway as well as additions to a hospital, a clinic, a motel, and a bank.

BILLINGS SMSA (Yellowstone County) (Cont.)

The demand for workers continues to be strong especially in the trade and service sectors. The opening of several new restaurants and the anticipated openings of more has produced an acute shortage of food service personnel. The diversified growth of the economy seems to be occurring gradually, with no major shortages of workers in any other industries.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

# BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

*(in Thousands)*

| Date | Civilian Labor Force | EMPLOYMENT | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | Labor Management Dispute 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Non-Ag | Agri. | Total | Percent 1/ County | Percent 1/ State | |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 48.0 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | *6.2* | *8.1* | * |
| February | 48.2 | 45.3 | 44.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | *6.0* | *8.0* | * |
| March | 49.0 | 46.3 | 44.9 | 1.4 | 2.7 | *5.6* | *7.7* | * |
| April | 49.4 | 47.0 | 45.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | *4.8* | *6.6* | * |
| May | 50.0 | 47.7 | 46.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | *4.6* | *5.9* | * |
| June | 51.7 | 49.4 | 47.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | *4.4* | *6.0* | * |
| July | 51.9 | 49.6 | 47.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | *4.4* | *5.8* | * |
| August | 52.6 | 50.3 | 48.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | *4.3* | *5.5* | * |
| September | 52.9 | 50.7 | 48.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | *4.2* | *5.3* | * |
| October | 51.6 | 49.3 | 47.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | *4.4* | *5.5* | * |
| November | 52.0 | 49.7 | 48.4 | 1.3 | 2.3 | *4.4* | *6.2* | * |
| December | 52.7 | 50.3 | 49.2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | *4.6* | *6.4* | * |
| Avg. | 50.8 | 48.4 | 46.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | *4.8* | *6.4* | * |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 51.1 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | *6.1* | *7.8* | * |
| February | 51.4 | 48.5 | 47.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | *5.6* | *7.5* | * |
| March | 52.9 | 49.7 | 48.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | *6.1* | *7.5* | * |
| April | 53.8 | 51.5 | 49.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | *4.3* | *5.9* | * |
| May | 53.8 | 51.7 | 50.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | *3.9* | *5.0* | * |
| June | 55.7 | 53.0 | 51.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | *4.8* | *6.0* | * |
| July | 55.3 | 53.0 | 51.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | *4.2* | *5.4* | * |
| August | 55.0 | 52.7 | 50.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | *4.1* | *5.1* | * |
| September | 55.5 | 53.4 | 51.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | *3.8* | *4.7* | * |
| October | 54.6 | 52.8 | 51.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | *3.2* | *4.7* | * |
| November | 55.2 | 52.6 | 51.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 | *4.8* | *5.8* | * |
| December | 54.4 | 51.7 | 50.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | *4.9* | *6.4* | * |
| Avg. | 54.1 | 51.6 | 50.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | *4.6* | *6.0* | * |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 53.5 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | *5.7* | *7.4* | * |
| February | *53.7* | *50.9* | *49.8* | *1.1* | *2.8* | *5.3* | *6.9* | * |
| March | | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. | | | | | | | | |

*1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

*2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

# SECTION III
# LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
# MONTANA LMA'S*

* LMA - Labor Market Area

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

The Anaconda-Butte Labor Market Area is composed of the six southwestern counties of Montana. A 1976 population estimate tallies 79,600 persons in the area. Anaconda and Butte are the biggest cities in the area, with sizeable population centers also at Deer Lodge and Dillon. Mining and manufacturing are the primary industries in the Anaconda-Butte region while the rest of the LMA is mostly agriculturally oriented. State government is also a large employer with institutional facilities located in Warm Springs, Galen, and Deer Lodge, and state supported colleges at Butte and Dillon. A large federally funded energy research project is also having an economic impact on Butte.

Anaconda - Butte Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 33.6 | 30.9 | 2.7 | *8.2%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 36.6 | 33.9 | 2.7 | *7.3%* |
| October 1978 | 35.2 | 33.2 | 2.0 | *5.7%* |
| November 1978 | 34.9 | 32.8 | 2.1 | *5.9%* |
| December 1978 | 34.4 | 32.2 | 2.2 | *6.2%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The LMA continues to show good growth in labor force statistics, with the rates of growth in the civilian labor force and employment above the statewide figures. The December civilian labor force of 34,400 is 2,000 higher than last December's 32,400. An even better gain of 2,200 (7.3%) is noted in the employment level.

The jobless rate shows notable reduction since last year as this December's 6.2% rate is much below the 7.5% recorded twelve months earlier. The rate is, however, still above the statewide rate of 5.6% for the same month, indicating that some problems in the labor market still persist. The number of unemployed persons was tallied at 2,200 in December.

The comparison of 1978 and 1979 labor force statistics indicate a growth in the labor market with reduced unemployment, but problems still exist as personified by the high unemployment rate.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 53 | 58 | 345 | 314 |

Economic Highlights:

The year 1978 marked continued improvement in the Anaconda-Butte LMA as the unemployment rate dropped while the civilian labor force and employment expanded. The trade related reductions appear to have ceased in the non-ferrous metal mining and processing industries, while the service and retail sectors show excellent expansion. The area's economy seems to be diversifying itself and thus becoming less dependent on the major employer, the metals industry.

New business formations for 1978 show evidence of a growing economy as the 345 tally noted was a 10% gain over 1977. The growth slowed somewhat during the fourth quarter, probably due to the early arrival of extreme cold and snow to the area.

Several construction projects have been announced or are already underway throughout the area. The energy research test facility costing $37 million is progressing on schedule with a completion date of September 1980. Two major corporations are remodeling their uptown Butte headquarters in what is seen as a major committment to the revitalization of that area. Motel additions and a motel health club complex are also underway. The Dillon area reports some construction activity with offices, a hardware store, and a restaurant in progress. Housing starts were notable throughout the area also, as many new homes were completed during 1978.

The price of copper has been rising rapidly recently, but so far no impact has been felt on the industries located in the LMA. The smelting facility at Anaconda has

announced plans for a month long shutdown, affecting 650 workers, due to a lack of concentrates. The same report did predict, however, that the supply problem should be solved by next year and an increase in production should even occur.

BOZEMAN LMA

The Bozeman Labor Market Area consists of the three county area of Meagher, Park, and Gallatin Counties. Bozeman is the largest city in the LMA, and a large portion of the area is being served by Livingston. The estimated 1976 population is 52,200 for the three counties. Agriculture is the primary industry in the area, but recreational activities such as skiing, hunting and hiking are helping the area's economy to expand. These pursuits have resulted in large gains in the retail and service sectors. The government sector remains a large employer due to the location of Montana State University at Bozeman. The proximity to MSU has also attracted some electronic and research oriented firms to Bozeman in recent years.

Bozeman Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 23.8 | 22.5 | 1.3 | 5.6% |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 26.6 | 25.4 | 1.2 | 4.5% |
| October 1978 | 29.1 | 28.1 | 1.0 | 3.3% |
| November 1978 | 29.0 | 27.9 | 1.1 | 3.7% |
| December 1978 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 1.3 | 4.7% |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The jobless rates for the three months ending 1978 were below last year's similar figures and lower than the statewide statistics also. Unemployment now numbers 1,300 for December, an increase of 100 over last December's calculation, but the rapid expansion of employment and the labor force has effectively reduced the unemployment rate.

The civilian labor force and employment are growing at a rapid rate, about 13% for the the December year-to-year comparison. Employment stands at 25,600 for December with the civilian labor force totaling 26,900 for the same period. The figures seem to indicate an excellent outlook for the Bozeman economy as it continues to expand rapidly. The attractiveness of the area may cause some unemployment problems even as the expansion takes place.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 98 | 85 | 534 | 427 |

Economic Highlights:

The Bozeman area continues to be one of the growth areas of the state. New business formations for 1978 were 25% higher than those recorded in 1977. Even in the fourth quarter when most areas showed few new businesses due to the early cold weather, the Bozeman tally was up by 15% over the previous year's fourth quarter.

Some major construction projects were started during 1978 along with a sizeable amount of smaller scale residential and commercial building. A major regional shopping center is underway with completion scheduled in 1979. Work also continued in various phases on an insurance company headquarters, a medical clinic addition, and a power company warehouse. The residential market was extremely strong during most of the year, but a perusal of building permits in recent months indicates that activity may be beginning to slow.

The major manufacturing facility in the area, producer of manufactured homes, reported that 1978 was a good year for them. The firm has, however, had several shutdowns this winter and may face more in the future if the demand for housing slackens.

The two major ski areas in the LMA have had good seasons, but lost considerable trade when extreme cold made skiing next to impossible during the holiday season.

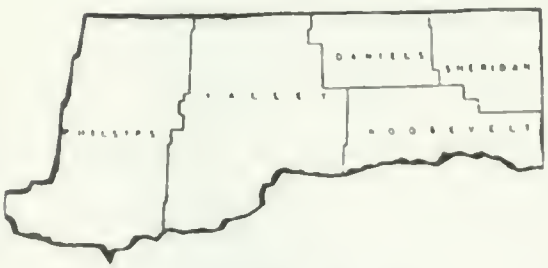
BOZEMAN LMA (Cont.)

One area added two chairlifts to its uphill transportation system this year, and the other area plans some expansion for next season, as these facilities become even more of an economic boost to the Bozeman area.

The spectre of growth in this even carries over into the academic community. The large state university located at Bozeman continues to expand its enrollment, even while other schools face declining student populations. This expansion is especially important to the retail and service firms in the area that cater to this age group.

Agriculture noted a good year although it was not outstanding. The winter's feeding operations began early this year, with little other wintertime activity apparent in the sector. Recent increases in cattle prices may help the industry if they hold up.

GLASGOW LMA



A five county area of Northeastern Montana makes up the Glasgow Labor Market Area. The estimated 1976 population of the area is 38,100. Agriculture is the dominant industry in the LMA with excellent wheat, oats, and barley producing land in the eastern portion, while the western counties of Phillips and Valley are cattle grazing territory. Bentonite mining and some oil and gas wells are in the area, but most other industry is trade or service oriented toward serving the agricultural sector.

Glasgow Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 16.8 | 15.8 | 1.0 | *6.0%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 16.5 | 15.7 | .8 | *5.0%* |
| October 1978 | 15.8 | 15.2 | .6 | *3.8%* |
| November 1978 | 15.4 | 14.8 | .6 | *3.9%* |
| December 1978 | 14.5 | 13.9 | .6 | *3.9%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Mixed movements again keynote the Glasgow labor force statistics this quarter. The jobless rate shows excellent improvement over last year's rate, but both employment and the civilian labor force show declines over the past year. This contraction in the labor force cannot be attributed to any single factor, but appears to affect the entire area.

The positive side of such movements is that the number of unemployed has been substantially reduced as the civilian labor force is dropping more rapidly than employment. On the other hand, negative growth in employment does not indicate that the area's economy is progressing as well as the rest of the state. The values must be weighed between growth and high unemployment on one side and a shrinking labor force with little unemployment on the other side.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 34 | 35 | 140 | 139 |

Economic Highlights:

Oil exploration activity is booming in the extreme Northeastern portion of the state, as energy policy and prices push the efforts. This sector's growth has done much to reduce unemployment in this LMA and the neighboring Glendive LMA.

Two bentonite processing plants are located in the area, with a large new plant south of Malta about complete and ready to operate. The mining and processing of this substance should become a boost to the area's economy as full production commences. The deposits in the area are among the largest in the country making the supply of raw material a virtual certainty.

Construction projects are in various stages of planning and actual building throughout the LMA. A $2.75 million major project is underway in Glasgow, where a large motel/convention center project has been announced recently. Several public works projects were undertaken during the 1978 construction season such as a

sewer project in Glasgow and some community buildings in Wolf Point. A natural gas pipeline is progressing in Phillips County as this energy source also becomes a precious national resource.

A packing plant was reopened under new management during the year. The facility located just outside Glasgow is now nearing full production after a gradual start-up. Recent rises in the price of cattle may help area ranchers after some rather poor years.

The tally of new business formations was almost exactly the same in 1978 as it was in 1977, with the fourth quarter showing the same consistency. The former air defense base near Glasgow is being developed as an industrial park by a local development corporation. The annual report of the group lists several positive accomplishments in efforts to attract tenants to the site. Optimism highlights these efforts in spite of several past failures in plans to put the facility to good use.

## GLENDIVE LMA

The Glendive LMA's six counties are basically an agrarian economy, but also supports large trade, service and mining sectors. Oil and gas exploration is becoming an important sector in the area. The estimated 1976 population of the LMA is 29,200 with approximately 74% of this population located in Dawson and Richland Counties. The principal cities in the area are Glendive and Sidney, but even these communities depend heavily on the agricultural sector.

Glendive Labor Force *(In Thousands)*

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 14.0 | 13.4 | .5 | *3.9%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 14.5 | 14.0 | .5 | *3.7%* |
| October 1978 | 14.2 | 13.9 | .3 | *2.0%* |
| November 1978 | 13.8 | 13.5 | .3 | *2.6%* |
| December 1978 | 13.0 | 12.6 | .4 | *3.1%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

A bright picture of the LMA economy continues to emanate from the labor force statistics. The labor force and employment both show slight gains and the unemployment rate appears to be dropping to even lower levels. The area has, by far, the lowest jobless rate in the state.

The civilian labor force was counted at 13,000 for December, a slight drop from last December's 13,300 level, probably due to the early advent of the winter. Employment has reached a 12,600 level also a decline from last year, but the December unemployment rate of 3.1% is below even the excellent 3.3% rate recorded in December of 1977. Overall, the outlook for this LMA is excellent, with little unemployment and slight growth in the employment indicated.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 50 | 36 | 214 | 163 |

Economic Highlights:

The sugar beet harvest and the processing campaign again highlighted the area's economy for the year. The crop was very good with farmers generally receiving good prices. In a new development, the processing was delayed due to a lack of help as people were just not available for work.

Intense oil exploration activity is occurring in the LMA as the search for new reserves continues. The worker shortage at the sugar factory was believed to be caused, at least in part, by the existence of much better paying jobs on the oil rigs. The oil exploration should be even more extensive this year, with recent national and international developments in the energy sector.

A 31% increase in the number of new businesses was noted between 1977 and 1978 reports as the area appears to be rapidly growing. The calculation was up by an even better 38% if you compare fourth quarter statistics for the two years, indicating

GLENDIVE LMA (Cont.)

that no drop off has yet occurred. Richland County appears to be the definite center of the growth although it exists throughout the six counties.

Construction activity abounds in the various communities of the area. A power generation facility and a natural gas processing plant were underway or completed near Sidney in 1978. Oil pipeline construction continues at Wibaux and a fertilizer plant is being built at Richey. Several restaurants were erected along with other commercial structures, and the residential market also remained strong. A housing shortage exists in Sidney which may prompt much building there in the upcoming construction season.

A resource concern has been formed by a large transportation firm to develop extensive lignite deposits held by the concern near Circle. The exact make-up of the development is not currently known, but it would be a large scale project.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

This four county labor market area surrounds the southern portion of the Billings SMSA and is in actuality an extension in some ways of the Billings trade, however, distinct economies do exist in various portions of the LMA. The Hardin area has historically been a strong agricultural area, but energy related developments are now beginning to take place in the coal fields. Red Lodge, once itself a coal mining area, is now an all season recreational center. Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties remain basically agricultural areas. The estimated 1976 population of the LMA is 27,300.

Hardin-Red Lodge Labor Force *(In Thousands)*

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 11.8 | 11.1 | .7 | 5.8% |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 12.6 | 11.9 | .7 | 5.3% |
| October 1978 | 11.7 | 11.3 | .4 | 3.6% |
| November 1978 | 11.5 | 10.9 | .6 | 4.8% |
| December 1978 | 11.1 | 10.5 | .6 | 5.7% |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Extremely stable conditions is probably the best description of the labor force statistics and the overall economy for this four county, rural LMA. The levels of the civilian labor force and employment are just slightly above last year's comparable figures. Seasonality has, of course, quite an effect on these figures in an agrarian economy such as that of this LMA so the peaks occur annually during the late summer season.

The unemployment rate for December is 5.7%, a small drop from last year's rate for the same month. This pattern has generally held througout the year as unemployment has become somewhat less of a problem in the area during 1978. The area's economy can only be described as very stable and predictable and the obvious prediction is for continued slow stable growth.

New Business Formations:

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 28 | 19 | 140 | 102 |

Economic Highlights:

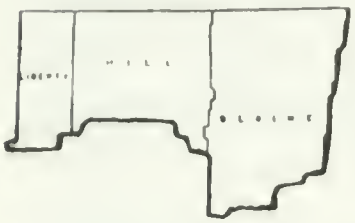
New business formations show substantial growth in the LMA as the 1978 count was up by 37% over the previous year. The growth was noted in all four counties and the trend continued into the fourth quarter where the tally was 47% above 1977's fourth quarter.

Agriculture had a good year in 1978 and is looking forward to an even better season this year. The sugar beet crop was reported to be good and this crop should continue to be a viable commodity in the LMA if recent federal policy changes are enacted. Cattle prices have risen considerable in the past few months causing some optimism among ranchers.

Energy development in the vast coal fields seems that underlay portions of the area is the key to long-term growth for the LMA. A large mining operation near Decker

has cleared all the permit processes and construction should start soon. The construction phase will employ about 400 workers with much of the economic impact felt in nearby Sheridan, Wyoming. A small mine near Red Lodge has been closed during the latter part of 1978, but is expected to resume production. Major concerns are still negotiating with an area Indian tribe for coal leases on their reservation.

## HAVRE LMA



The Havre area; which includes Hill, Blaine, and Liberty Counties; could best be described as an agricultural area. Grains are the main crops with wheat, oats, and barley in abundance. Cattle are also raised in large numbers in Blaine County. Havre is the main commercial center in the area, with a railroad line as the other large employer. Some government employment is also noted at Northern Montana College in Havre. The area is estimated to have 1976 population of 28,000 persons.

Havre Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 12.8 | 12.1 | .7 | 5.1% |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 12.8 | 12.1 | .7 | 5.3% |
| October 1978 | 12.0 | 11.6 | .4 | 3.5% |
| November 1978 | 11.8 | 11.3 | .5 | 4.2% |
| December 1978 | 11.3 | 10.7 | .6 | 5.5% |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The number of unemployed persons in the Havre area was 600 in December, the same figure recorded a year earlier. The unemployment rate, however, has risen due to a drop in the total labor force. The LMA's jobless problems have not gotten any worse, but they do appear to be persistent.

HAVRE LMA (Cont.)

The civilian labor force was tallied at 11,300 in December, a 9.6% drop from the previous December's figure. Employment is at 10,700, down by about the same percentage as the labor force when compared to last year. The Havre area appears to be in fine economic shape according to other indicators, so perhaps the labor force declines should be discerned with caution.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 34 | 37 | 155 | 157 |

Economic Highlights:

Economic activity for the fourth quarter reflected both the severe winter conditions and seasonality of area. Construction and agricultural sectors become dormant, however, part of the employment losses are picked up by holiday increases in the retail area. The severity of the weather did help the retail business as purchases of winter related items were above normal.

Energy activity registered lows mainly due to winter restrictions. Policies dealing with gas and oil exploration are expected to boost future development.

Business activity appeared to pattern similar to last year's. Measures of both quarterly and year-to-date business formations are nearly identical. The area's economic stability is reflected by the similar statistics.

A report indicates that an Industry Development Council is being formed to promote future development in Havre. Hopefully, they can expand existing or induce outside firms to utilize local resources.

HELENA LMA

Government is the largest industry in the Helena Labor Market Area due to to the location of the state capitol at Helena. Other supportive industries include quite substantial trade and service sectors, state headquarters for some private firms, and a metal processing facility at East Helena. The remainder of the area, excluding Helena, is basically agricultural excepting a state institution located at Boulder. The estimated 1976 population of the area is 48,000.

Helena Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 24.9 | 23.5 | 1.4 | *5.7%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 28.0 | 26.5 | 1.5 | *5.5%* |
| October 1978 | 26.7 | 25.5 | 1.2 | *4.4%* |
| November 1978 | 27.0 | 25.6 | 1.4 | *5.2%* |
| December 1978 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 1.4 | *5.0%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The civilian labor force and employment continued to expand at about a 10% rate when compared to last year. The civilian labor force numbered 27,500 in December, while employment was reported to be 26,100 during the same period. The growth in both of these statistics is about twice the statewide rate, indicating that the Helena LMA continues to be a growth center.

The jobless rate for December was calculated at 5.0%, down from the 5.7% recorded in December of 1977. As the number of unemployed stayed a constant 1,400 this drop was entirely due to the forementioned growth in employment and total labor force. The prediction for Helena would have to be for continued growth although it may vary widely sector by sector.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 65 | 91 | 388 | 381 |

Economic Highlights:

Early in the fourth quarter Helena, like other Montana areas, received severe winter weather. Most major projects such as the road construction on MacDonald Pass and east of Helena were completed before the cold set in. The health club also managed to finish its outdoor work before the inclement weather.

The retail sector reported record sales levels during the holiday season. New business formations were low for the fourth quarter, but weather related conditions are considered the cause. It is expected that new businesses should pick up during the next quarter. A decision on the shopping mall development is also expected in the next quarter. Discussion of environmental and traffic problems versus needed retail expansion, are holding up governmental approval of the project.

The legislature convened during the reporting period, and greatly increased Helena's activity. Lobbyists and other interested parties have brought substantial trade into the area. Many important decisions face the legislature this year, so they are sure to be watched closely.

KALISPELL LMA

The Kalispell Labor Market Area's economy is very dependent on its primary industry, lumber and wood products. Kalispell is the commercial center of the area with other substantial centers of population at Libby, Columbia Falls, Whitefish, and Polson. The scenic and recreational activities in the LMA also attract large numbers of people, some who decide to

stay. The 1976 population of the three county area is estimated to be 79,200. The area is a rapidly growing one, but is not without its economic problems.

Kalispell Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 31.5 | 28.4 | 3.2 | *10.1%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 38.3 | 35.1 | 3.2 | *8.2%* |
| October 1978 | 36.5 | 34.2 | 2.3 | *6.3%* |
| November 1978 | 36.2 | 33.9 | 2.3 | *6.3%* |
| December 1978 | 37.1 | 34.3 | 2.8 | *7.5%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Rapid expansion continues in the civilian labor force and employment statistics for the Kalispell area. The civilian labor force for December was 37,100, an increase of about 19% over the previous year. Similar gains were recorded for employment as it rose by 21.2% to a 34,300 level.

These increases have caused a subsequent reduction in the unemployment rate as the December rate of 7.5% is well below the 9.4% reported in December of 1977. The number of jobless individuals is at 2,800, only 100 less than a year ago, but the expansion of the labor force and employment have combined to make the jobless a smaller portion of the total.

The labor force statistics show remarkable improvement in the Kalispell economy, but it should be noted that unemployment rates for the LMA are still running well above similar state and national statistics. The improvements must continue in order for the area to be classified as one of economic stability.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 124 | 134 | 657 | 586 |

## Economic Highlights

Lumber and wood products is the basic industry in the area with no apparent changes indicated for this role. The dominance of this sector in the economy makes the area extremely susceptible to changes in the industry. A Libby firm is in the midst of a "greenchain" expansion and all other concerns in the LMA have reported that 1978 was a very good year. The optimistic outlook for 1979 must, however, be tempered by the recent rises in interest which affects construction, which in turn can slow the demand for lumber and wood products.

The tally of new business formations shows a 12% increase in new firms between 1977 and 1978. These gains slowed somewhat during the final quarter of 1978, but can still be taken as a positive indicator for area economic conditions.

Agriculture reported a good year in 1978 and is looking forward to even better things in 1979. Basic farming and ranching forms the backbone of this sector in the area, but specialty crops such as seed potatoes, cherries, and Christmas trees also play important roles in the economy.

Construction or planned construction highlights the economy throughout the area. Plans for large shopping center complexes near Kalispell and Whitefish have been announced, with actual building scheduled to commence later in 1979. A courthouse addition at Libby is getting closer to completion, while the reregulation dam project remains shutdown by a court order. Residential and commercial building remained at high levels during 1978, but recent reports indicate that activity may be slowing down.

A large silver/copper mine and a related processing facility is planned near Troy. Plans announced by the mining concern report that 300 persons will be involved in the construction stage and that production will reach 60,000 tons a year at full capacity.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Lewistown is the prime retail and service center to its six county labor market area, with the dominant area industrial sector being agriculture. Harlowton serves a portion of the area and has some railroad employment, while Roundup also serves as a retail center for part of the LMA. The six county area has an estimated 1976 population of 24,300

Lewistown Labor Force *(In Thousands)*

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 10.5 | 9.9 | .6 | *5.5%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 11.0 | 10.4 | .6 | *5.1%* |
| October 1978 | 10.0 | 9.6 | .4 | *3.7%* |
| November 1978 | 9.8 | 9.4 | .4 | *4.5%* |
| December 1978 | 9.3 | 8.8 | .5 | *5.3%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The unemployment rate shows a drop from last December's 6.5% to the 5.3% recorded in December of 1978 for the Lewistown LMA. Unemployed persons number 500, as compared to 600 for the previous December.

The decreases in the unemployed were accompanied by a 4 to 5% drop in the civilian labor force and employment figures. The civilian labor force stood at 9,300 in December while employment was at 8,800, down from figures of 9,800 and 9,200 respectively for the tally recorded twelve months earlier. These statistics seem to indicate that the recent decreases in employment are just readjustments as the labor market returns to a more stable level with less unemployment, and should not be taken as indicators of negative growth.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 24 | 19 | 112 | 106 |

## Economic Highlights

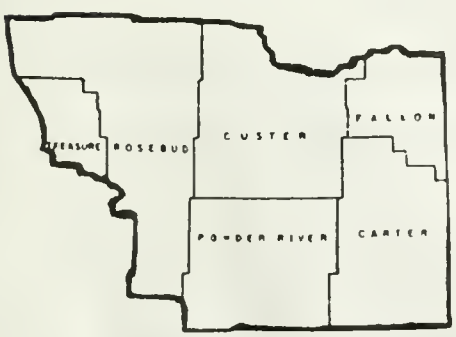
New business formations for the six county LMA were up by 6% in 1978 with the fourth quarter showing a particularly strong 26% gain. The new business firms were spread throughout the area as the growth was not an isolated one-county development.

The major news for the year was the controversy surrounding the possible shutdown of the area's transcontinental railroad line as the firm goes through bankruptcy proceedings. Changes in ownership, federal loans, and other scenarios have been presented, but all are pending further announcements by the firm. Of particular concern to area residents is the fact that the railroad serves as the basic transportation to market system for much of the LMA's agricultural production. Employment losses would also be felt, mainly at Harlowton where the firm employs many workers.

The project to update the missile sites in the area is nearing completion after some material related delays during the past year. The emigration of the construction workers will have some effect on the economy, but the steady, stable nature of the area's economy should soon return. A project to upgrade missile transporter roads has been mentioned in reports from Washington, D.C. and may become a reality soon.

The early and extremely severe winter forced many area ranchers into feeding operations far earlier than usual. The sub-zero cold and snow may have had a general effect in slowing down economic activity in the area.

## MILES CITY LMA




Six counties of Southeastern Montana make up the Miles City Labor Market Area. The area is agriculturally oriented with large portions of it devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep. Sugar beets and grains are also significant crops in some parts of the LMA. The major commercial center of the area is Miles City. Recent energy developments have been felt in Rosebud and Powder River Counties from coal exploration and mining,

and power plant construction. The area's estimated 1976 population is 32,400.

Miles City Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 14.8 | 14.0 | .7 | *4.8%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 15.2 | 14.5 | .7 | *4.8%* |
| October 1978 | 14.4 | 13.9 | .5 | *3.3%* |
| November 1978 | 14.2 | 13.6 | .6 | *4.3%* |
| December 1978 | 13.6 | 12.9 | .7 | *5.0%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Labor force statistics for Miles City continue to exhibit the stability and seasonality of the area's economy. The civilian labor force stood at 13,600 in December, with an employed portion of 12,900 reported for the same month. Both of these figures are about 2% lower than the similar totals for last December, a negligible difference.

The jobless rate has also shown slight declines as this December's 5.0% is below the 5.3% recorded in 1977. The number of jobless persons, however, stayed constant at 700. The statistics can generally be taken as good indicators for the LMA's economy, with a stable labor force and slightly lower unemployment.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 22 | 36 | 140 | 144 |

Economic Highlights:

The agricultural sector experienced a good year in 1978 and is generally optimistic about the coming season. The local auction market reports that cattle prices are rising rapidly, a good indicator for beef producers.

Energy related developments are still planned for Rosebud County, but are currently stymied by legal actions. The construction of two more power generation plants at Colstrip is still pending the outcome of these actions with much construction employment a possibility if the building resumes.

MILES CITY LMA (Cont.)

The LMA total for new business firms for 1978 was just below the number recorded in 1977, but the decrease was not significant. The fourth quarter statistics noted a much larger percentage drop which was probably mostly due to the early and extremely cold winter.

Railroads are a significant factor in the local areas, with both negative and positive developments taking place. The possible shutdown of the transcontinental extension of one railroad may result in the layoff of about 125 employees in Miles City. The other report is of a positive nature, and relates to the building of a $800,000 railroad car care facility, also in Miles City, which would employ about 50.

Construction activity closed down due to weather in the last quarter of 1978, but several substantial projects are underway. The mini-mall complex in downtown Miles City is in various stages of completion. A discount store and a supper club/disco building are partially completed, while a lumber firm has started work on a new facility. A low income housing project for Miles City was nixed due to the lack of adequate size facilities for sewage.

MISSOULA LMA

The dominant industry in the Missoula LMA is lumber and wood products, with both large and small firms in all facets of the industry located through the labor market area. Missoula is becoming a large trade and cultural center for Western Montana, with substantial retail, wholesale, and service sectors and a large university. Agriculture is also important to the area especially in fast growing Ravalli County. The 1976 population of the four county area is 95,500.

Missoula Labor Force *(In Thousands)*

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 44.4 | 40.8 | 3.6 | *8.1%* |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 50.3 | 46.9 | 3.4 | *6.8%* |
| October 1978 | 52.6 | 49.8 | 2.8 | *5.3%* |
| November 1978 | 52.5 | 49.7 | 2.8 | *5.3%* |
| December 1978 | 51.7 | 48.4 | 3.3 | *6.3%* |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

Improvements can be noted throughout the labor force statistics for the Missoula LMA. The civilian labor force was counted at 51,700 in December, a 14.4% increase over last December's figure. Of this total 48,400 were tallied as employed, a 16.1% jump over last December.

The unemployment situation shows improving conditions also, as both the jobless rates and the number of unemployed continue to decline when compared to last year. Approximately 3,300 workers were listed as jobless in December, down 200 from last December. Due to the combination of an expanding labor force and decreasing unemployment, the jobless rate has shown a substantial decrease from December 1977's 7.7% to this year's 6.3% for the same period. The improvements should be tempered in any prediction by the fact that the unemployment rates are still above the statewide rates for the same period.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 1977 | 1978 | 1977 |
| 176 | 166 | 825 | 757 |

Economic Highlights

Lumber and wood products, the area's major industry, had a good year in 1978 as the high rate of construction starts kept demand high. Both large and small firms reported production at near capacity levels. The outlook for the future looks good, but some pessimism exists especially due to recent jumps in the interest rate and the possible effect on new construction.

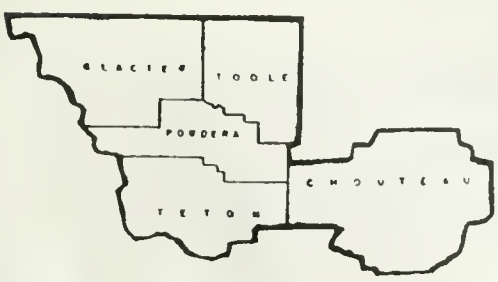
MISSOULA LMA (Cont.)

New business formations continued to show positive movement in 1978 as they were up by 9% over the previous year. Growth slowed somewhat during the fourth quarter as only a 6% gain was noted. At least some of the new business activity was due to the opening of a large regional shopping mall in Missoula. Reports from the area state that the mall businesses are doing well and an expansion of the facility should be completed soon.

Building permits began to decrease during the fourth quarter after a relatively good year. Interest rates appear to be affecting residential starts, but commercial construction is progressing at normal or above normal rates. A large expansion project is progressing at a large area lumber and wood products firm, and some projects are underway at the university while others are in the planning stages. A six to seven story motel/convention center complex should commence building this construction period. A plastics factory has been relocated to the Hamilton area from California and is now beginning production. The firm is gradually increasing production and hiring is also picking up.

The new airline terminal has been completed and is in use. A small intrastate airline has begun service to the area, but so far some promised new flights by larger carriers have not materialized. The new facility should be a definite help in attracting more flights.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA




Agriculture is the major industry in this rich, grain producing area of Northern Montana with the oil and gas sector and tourism as other major industries. No one large trade center exists with Shelby, Cut Bank, Browning, Conrad, Choteau, and Fort Benton serving their respective counties and with major trade going to Havre and Great Falls, The oil and gas producing

areas should become even more important as the energy situation clarifies. The population of the five county labor market area was estimated at 35,500 in 1976.

Shelby-Cut Bank Labor Force (*In Thousands*)

| | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 Annual Avg. | 17.0 | 15.9 | 1.0 | 6.1% |
| 1978 Annual Avg. | 17.9 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 5.9% |
| October 1978 | 16.8 | 16.1 | .7 | 4.5% |
| November 1978 | 16.4 | 15.5 | .9 | 5.6% |
| December 1978 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 1.0 | 6.3% |

Employment and Unemployment Situation:

The civilian labor force and employment levels are extremely close to last year's figures showing some slight but insignificant declines. Employment was tallied at 14,800 in December while the labor force was counted at 15,800 for that period. These numbers are not much below the 15,900 and 15,000 recorded in December of 1977, indicating the stability of the area's labor market.

The jobless rate is up to a 6.3% high from last year's 5.9%, but the number of unemployed is only up by 100 since last December. The area has 1,000 people out of work this December, a seasonal increase since the 700 recorded in October and the 900 tallied for November.

New Business Formations

| 4th Quarter | | Annual | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 | 1978 | 1977 | 1978 |
| 49 | 55 | 234 | 205 |

Economic Highlights

The LMA's mainstay, agriculture, began its slowdown during the fourth quarter. With the completion of the harvest, most calls for farm related work were for winter preparation and supplemental feeding. Harvest reports of above average yields were common throughout the LMA.

Trade activity was also above normal levels. The increase was caused by holiday buying combined with purchases of winter related items as the cold weather set in. New business formations were down for the quarter, however, as the extreme weather halted outdoor construction. Indoor construction activity did fare well as work continued on a senior citizens complex and a civic center. In Shelby, a church and some new houses were also being built during the reporting period.

Oilfield exploration has maintained its pace and is expected to keep active throughout the near future. Rig workers were needed when breaks in the weather allowed operation. Workers are also wanted to fill clerical and health related jobs.

# SECTION IV

# APPENDIX

NEW CORPORATIONS AND BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

By Industry and Area, for 1978

| Industry | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | % of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fish | 39 | 30 | 43 | 20 | 36 | 38 | 23 | 35 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 44 | 352 | *6.8* |
| Mining | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 117 | *2.2* |
| Construction | 60 | 65 | 91 | 63 | 132 | 113 | 93 | 99 | 58 | 68 | 43 | 49 | 934 | *18.0* |
| Manufacturing | 17 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 26 | 34 | 18 | 37 | 18 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 256 | *4.9* |
| Transp., Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services | 14 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 6 | 24 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 181 | *3.5* |
| Wholesale, Retail | 96 | 113 | 127 | 85 | 147 | 136 | 111 | 148 | 76 | 90 | 74 | 79 | 1,282 | *24.7* |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 47 | 48 | 39 | 25 | 43 | 52 | 38 | 44 | 29 | 35 | 33 | 27 | 460 | *8.8* |
| Services | 129 | 120 | 114 | 117 | 127 | 165 | 159 | 173 | 87 | 118 | 92 | 108 | 1,509 | *29.0* |
| Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | *.1* |
| Nonclassifiable Establishments | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 103 | *2.0* |
| STATE TOTAL | 409 | 428 | 457 | 344 | 559 | 573 | 464 | 612 | 308 | 382 | 326 | 339 | 5,200 | *100.0* |
| **Area** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multi-County and Statewide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *0* |
| Cascade SMSA | 39 | 39 | 38 | 28 | 55 | 55 | 37 | 41 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 32 | 441 | *8.5* |
| Yellowstone SMSA | 66 | 75 | 75 | 47 | 77 | 93 | 78 | 101 | 58 | 64 | 75 | 67 | 876 | *16.8* |
| Anaconda-Butte LMA | 29 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 40 | 28 | 33 | 50 | 21 | 13 | 23 | 17 | 345 | *6.6* |
| Bozeman LMA | 37 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 61 | 70 | 48 | 77 | 27 | 36 | 29 | 30 | 531 | *10.2* |
| Glasgow LMA | 11 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 140 | *2.7* |
| Glendive LMA | 11 | 14 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 214 | *4.1* |
| Hardin LMA | 13 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 140 | *2.7* |
| Havre LMA | 12 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 5 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 155 | *3.0* |
| Helena LMA | 25 | 37 | 40 | 31 | 41 | 49 | 30 | 41 | 29 | 30 | 17 | 19 | 389 | *7.5* |
| Kalispell LMA | 52 | 42 | 52 | 49 | 74 | 86 | 51 | 83 | 44 | 46 | 41 | 38 | 658 | *12.7* |
| Lewistown LMA | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 111 | *2.1* |
| Miles City LMA | 11 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 140 | *2.7* |
| Missoula LMA | 73 | 74 | 77 | 49 | 80 | 76 | 69 | 101 | 50 | 72 | 52 | 55 | 828 | *15.9* |
| Shelby LMA | 23 | 20 | 21 | 30 | 26 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 232 | *4.5* |

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATEWIDE | 370000 | 348000 | 22000 | 6.0 |
| CASCADE | 55583 | 53154 | 2429 | 6.6 |
| YELLOWSTONE | 54075 | 51564 | 2511 | 4.6 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4343 | 4175 | 168 | 3.9 |
| BIG HORN | 5433 | 5136 | 347 | 6.4 |
| BLAINE | 3007 | 2762 | 245 | 8.1 |
| BROADWATER | 1569 | 1500 | 69 | 4.4 |
| CARBON | 3317 | 3125 | 192 | 5.8 |
| CARTER | 916 | 840 | 76 | 8.3 |
| CHOUTEAU | 2985 | 2872 | 112 | 3.8 |
| CUSTER | 5976 | 5716 | 260 | 4.5 |
| DANIELS | 1446 | 1403 | 43 | 3.0 |
| DAWSON | 5988 | 5446 | 542 | 9.3 |
| DEER LODGE | 6346 | 5815 | 531 | 8.4 |
| FALLON | 2177 | 2101 | 76 | 3.5 |
| FERGUS | 5447 | 5072 | 375 | 6.8 |
| FLATHEAD | 22681 | 20908 | 1773 | 7.8 |
| GALLATIN | 19741 | 18909 | 832 | 4.2 |
| GARFIELD | 672 | 644 | 28 | 3.2 |
| GLACIER | 5776 | 5214 | 562 | 9.7 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 389 | 370 | 19 | 4.9 |
| GRANITE | 1352 | 1245 | 107 | 7.9 |
| HILL | 6033 | 5628 | 405 | 6.4 |
| JEFFERSON | 2272 | 2094 | 178 | 7.8 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1244 | 1120 | 124 | 10.0 |
| LAKE | 8199 | 7680 | 519 | 6.3 |
| LEWIS AND CLARK | 24172 | 22863 | 1309 | 5.4 |
| LIBERTY | 1107 | 1055 | 52 | 4.7 |
| LINCOLN | 7493 | 6544 | 949 | 11.6 |
| MCCONE | 1290 | 1219 | 71 | 5.5 |
| MADISON | 2316 | 2226 | 90 | 3.9 |
| MEAGHER | 1022 | 973 | 49 | 4.8 |
| MINERAL | 1693 | 1551 | 142 | 8.4 |
| MISSOULA | 56705 | 54369 | 2336 | 6.4 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1794 | 1706 | 84 | 4.7 |
| PARK | 5855 | 5631 | 224 | 3.8 |
| PETROLEUM | 309 | 304 | 5 | 1.6 |
| PHILLIPS | 2654 | 2524 | 130 | 4.9 |
| PONDERA | 3436 | 3290 | 146 | 4.2 |
| POWDER RIVER | 1251 | 1213 | 38 | 3.0 |
| POWELL | 3813 | 3591 | 227 | 5.9 |
| PRAIRIE | 861 | 832 | 29 | 3.4 |
| RAVALLI | 7929 | 7294 | 635 | 8.0 |
| RICHLAND | 5078 | 4939 | 139 | 2.7 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4807 | 4600 | 207 | 5.5 |
| ROSEBUD | 4431 | 4170 | 261 | 5.9 |
| SANDERS | 3975 | 3660 | 315 | 7.9 |
| SHERIDAN | 2567 | 2529 | 38 | 1.5 |
| SILVER BOW | 18426 | 16875 | 1551 | 8.4 |
| STILLWATER | 4138 | 4046 | 92 | 2.2 |
| SWEET GRASS | 1671 | 1629 | 42 | 2.5 |
| TETON | 2856 | 2739 | 117 | 4.1 |
| TOOLE | 1882 | 1768 | 114 | 6.0 |
| TREASURE | 459 | 440 | 19 | 4.1 |
| VALLEY | 4960 | 4629 | 331 | 6.7 |
| WHEATLAND | 1274 | 1219 | 55 | 4.3 |
| WIBAUX | 717 | 696 | 21 | 2.9 |

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 34300 | 32300 | 2000 | 6.4 |
| CASCADE | 33309 | 31194 | 2115 | 6.4 |
| [illegible] | 50324 | 48231 | 2445 | 4.9 |
| FLATHEAD | 38[illegible] | 37[illegible] | 156 | 4.0 |
| [illegible] | 4317 | 4116 | 201 | 4.0 |
| GALLATIN | 2763 | 2620 | 143 | 5.4 |
| GLACIER | 1351 | 1274 | 77 | 5.6 |
| GARFIELD | 3364 | 3197 | 167 | 5.2 |
| GRANITE | 751 | 724 | 27 | 3.6 |
| CHOUTEAU | 3008 | 2900 | 108 | 3.6 |
| [illegible] | 5554 | 5274 | 280 | 5.0 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1421 | 1378 | 43 | 3.0 |
| LAKE | 5261 | 5045 | 216 | 4.5 |
| [illegible] | 6016 | 5695 | 321 | 5.7 |
| MCCONE | 2190 | 2135 | 55 | 2.5 |
| MEAGHER | 1525 | 1426 | 99 | 6.4 |
| MINERAL | 2[illegible] | 19100 | 1[illegible] | [illegible] |
| MISSOULA | 17795 | 16922 | 870 | 4.9 |
| PARK | 853 | 831 | 22 | 2.6 |
| PHILLIPS | 5190 | 4790 | 400 | 7.7 |
| POWDER VALLEY | 411 | 379 | 32 | 7.8 |
| POWELL | 1136 | 1034 | 102 | 9.0 |
| PRAIRIE | 1328 | 1192 | 136 | 10.2 |
| RAVALLI | 7[illegible] | 7[illegible] | 456 | 5.[illegible] |
| RICHLAND | 2727 | 2510 | 217 | 8.0 |
| ROSEBUD | 1197 | 1147 | 50 | 4.2 |
| SANDERS | 7484 | 6971 | 513 | 6.9 |
| SILVER BOW | 22554 | 21414 | 1140 | 5.1 |
| STILLWATER | 1073 | 1038 | 35 | 3.3 |
| SWEET GRASS | 1735 | 1565 | 170 | 12.9 |
| TETON | 1304 | 1258 | 46 | 3.5 |
| TOOLE | 2244 | 2111 | 133 | 5.9 |
| TREASURE | 937 | 901 | 36 | 3.4 |
| VALLEY | 1748 | 1565 | 183 | 10.5 |
| WHITEFISH | 32267 | 29904 | 2356 | 7.3 |
| WHEATLAND | 1786 | 1646 | 140 | 7.8 |
| WIBAUX | 1517 | 1451 | 66 | 4.4 |
| YELLOWSTONE | 505 | 499 | 6 | 1.0 |
| PHILLIPS | 2448 | 2304 | 144 | 5.9 |
| [illegible] | 3295 | 3210 | 185 | 5.4 |
| [illegible] | 1188 | 1150 | 38 | 3.2 |
| [illegible] | 3605 | 3575 | 230 | 6.0 |
| [illegible] | 962 | 934 | 28 | 2.9 |
| RAVALLI | 7331 | 6610 | 721 | 9.8 |
| RICHLAND | 4571 | 4465 | 106 | 3.6 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4795 | 4504 | 291 | 6.1 |
| [illegible] | 3942 | 3671 | 271 | 6.9 |
| SANDERS | 4036 | 3841 | 195 | 4.8 |
| [illegible] | 2495 | 2424 | 71 | 2.8 |
| [illegible] | 17287 | 16702 | 1585 | 9.2 |
| STILLWATER | 1938 | 1834 | 104 | 5.3 |
| [illegible] | 1525 | 1525 | 46 | 2.9 |
| [illegible] | 2628 | 2527 | 151 | 4.9 |
| [illegible] | 2701 | 2560 | 142 | 5.2 |
| [illegible] | 970 | 943 | 27 | 5.7 |
| VALLEY | 4474 | 4445 | 431 | 3.6 |
| WILDERNESS | 1223 | 1170 | 53 | 4.3 |
| WIBAUX | 701 | 679 | 22 | 3.1 |

1976 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATEWIDE | 332000 | 312000 | 20000 | 6.1 |
| CASCADE | 31266 | 29260 | 2019 | 6.5 |
| YELLOWSTONE | 47668 | 45422 | 2266 | 4.8 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4110 | 3963 | 147 | 3.6 |
| BIG HORN | 4307 | 4072 | 235 | 5.5 |
| BLAINE | 2625 | 2461 | 164 | 6.2 |
| BROADWATER | 1198 | 1121 | 77 | 6.4 |
| CARBON | 3265 | 3091 | 174 | 5.3 |
| CARTER | 918 | 903 | 15 | 1.6 |
| CHOUTEAU | 3074 | 2979 | 95 | 3.1 |
| CUSTER | 5351 | 5155 | 196 | 3.7 |
| DANIELS | 1412 | 1381 | 31 | 2.2 |
| DAWSON | 5256 | 5076 | 180 | 3.5 |
| DEER LODGE | 6281 | 5858 | 423 | 6.7 |
| FALLON | 2031 | 1977 | 54 | 2.7 |
| FERGUS | 5350 | 5087 | 263 | 4.9 |
| FLATHEAD | 18849 | 17117 | 1732 | 9.2 |
| GALLATIN | 18390 | 17448 | 952 | 5.1 |
| GARFIELD | 830 | 808 | 22 | 2.7 |
| GLACIER | 4804 | 4469 | 335 | 7.0 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 461 | 451 | 10 | 2.2 |
| GRANITE | 1137 | 1029 | 108 | 9.5 |
| HILL | 8290 | 7914 | 376 | 4.5 |
| JEFFERSON | 2699 | 2491 | 208 | 7.7 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1206 | 1165 | 41 | 3.4 |
| LAKE | 6997 | 6495 | 502 | 7.2 |
| LEWIS AND CLARK | 19695 | 18973 | 722 | 4.6 |
| LIBERTY | 1115 | 1089 | 26 | 2.3 |
| LINCOLN | 6451 | 5599 | 852 | 13.2 |
| MCCONE | 1390 | 1356 | 32 | 2.3 |
| MADISON | 2276 | 2140 | 136 | 6.1 |
| MEAGHER | 961 | 895 | 66 | 6.9 |
| MINERAL | 1759 | 1607 | 152 | 8.6 |
| MISSOULA | 30075 | 28029 | 2046 | 6.8 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1861 | 1763 | 98 | 5.3 |
| PARK | 5520 | 5221 | 299 | 5.4 |
| PETROLEUM | 300 | 295 | 5 | 1.7 |
| PHILLIPS | 2580 | 2465 | 114 | 4.4 |
| PONDERA | 3238 | 3098 | 140 | 4.3 |
| POWDER RIVER | 1075 | 1048 | 27 | 2.5 |
| POWELL | 3261 | 3006 | 255 | 7.8 |
| PRAIRIE | 971 | 947 | 24 | 2.5 |
| RAVALLI | 6771 | 6103 | 668 | 9.9 |
| RICHLAND | 4512 | 4347 | 165 | 3.7 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4980 | 4775 | 205 | 4.1 |
| ROSEBUD | 4495 | 4256 | 239 | 5.3 |
| SANDERS | 3859 | 3669 | 190 | 4.9 |
| SHERIDAN | 2488 | 2408 | 80 | 3.2 |
| SILVER BOW | 17538 | 15894 | 1644 | 9.4 |
| STILLWATER | 2016 | 1920 | 96 | 4.8 |
| SWEET GRASS | 1663 | 1603 | 60 | 3.6 |
| TETON | 2733 | 2621 | 112 | 4.1 |
| TOOLE | 2608 | 2483 | 125 | 4.8 |
| TREASURE | 340 | 315 | 25 | 7.4 |
| VALLEY | 5039 | 4702 | 337 | 6.7 |
| WHEATLAND | 1275 | 1229 | 46 | 3.6 |
| WIBAUX | 696 | 676 | 20 | 2.9 |

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
DECEMBER 1978

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATEWIDE | 361206 | 338093 | 23113 | 6.4 |
| CASCADE | 35591 | 32775 | 2816 | 7.9 |
| YELLOWSTONE | 54410 | 51727 | 2683 | 4.9 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4178 | 3979 | 199 | 4.8 |
| BIG HORN | 5561 | 5179 | 382 | 6.9 |
| BLAINE | 2858 | 2596 | 262 | 9.2 |
| BROADWATER | 1503 | 1440 | 63 | 4.2 |
| CARBON | 3094 | 2874 | 220 | 7.1 |
| CARTER | 774 | 677 | 97 | 12.5 |
| CHOUTEAU | 2529 | 2431 | 98 | 3.9 |
| CUSTER | 5770 | 5462 | 308 | 5.3 |
| DANIELS | 1294 | 1272 | 22 | 1.7 |
| DAWSON | 5381 | 5160 | 221 | 4.1 |
| DEER LODGE | 6527 | 6052 | 475 | 7.3 |
| FALLON | 2114 | 2043 | 71 | 3.4 |
| FERGUS | 5572 | 5290 | 282 | 5.1 |
| FLATHEAD | 22012 | 20145 | 1867 | 8.5 |
| GALLATIN | 19642 | 18669 | 973 | 5.0 |
| GARFIELD | 722 | 673 | 49 | 6.8 |
| GLACIER | 5401 | 4806 | 595 | 11.0 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 305 | 293 | 12 | 3.9 |
| GRANITE | 1504 | 1372 | 132 | 8.8 |
| HILL | 8126 | 7723 | 403 | 5.0 |
| JEFFERSON | 2067 | 1907 | 160 | 7.7 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1063 | 929 | 134 | 12.6 |
| LAKE | 8163 | 7652 | 511 | 6.3 |
| LEWIS AND CLARK | 23786 | 22383 | 1403 | 5.9 |
| LIBERTY | 958 | 905 | 53 | 5.5 |
| LINCOLN | 7471 | 6698 | 773 | 10.3 |
| MC CONE | 1043 | 1012 | 31 | 3.0 |
| MADISON | 2022 | 1916 | 106 | 5.2 |
| MEAGHER | 913 | 851 | 62 | 6.8 |
| MINERAL | 1539 | 1356 | 183 | 11.9 |
| MISSOULA | 37393 | 34762 | 2631 | 7.0 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1644 | 1555 | 89 | 5.4 |
| PARK | 5791 | 5353 | 438 | 7.6 |
| PETROLEUM | 258 | 254 | 4 | 1.6 |
| PHILLIPS | 2509 | 2386 | 123 | 4.9 |
| PONDERA | 3201 | 3027 | 174 | 5.4 |
| POWDER RIVER | 1079 | 1044 | 35 | 3.2 |
| POWELL | 3549 | 3311 | 238 | 6.7 |
| PRAIRIE | 679 | 631 | 48 | 7.1 |
| RAVALLI | 7646 | 7029 | 617 | 8.1 |
| RICHLAND | 4987 | 4867 | 120 | 2.4 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4644 | 4410 | 234 | 5.0 |
| ROSEBUD | 4270 | 3998 | 272 | 6.4 |
| SANDERS | 3617 | 3283 | 334 | 9.2 |
| SHERIDAN | 2384 | 2347 | 37 | 1.6 |
| SILVER BOW | 18182 | 16866 | 1316 | 7.2 |
| STILLWATER | 2073 | 1949 | 124 | 6.0 |
| SWEET GRASS | 1477 | 1450 | 27 | 1.8 |
| TETON | 2577 | 2438 | 139 | 5.4 |
| TOOLE | 2686 | 2551 | 135 | 5.0 |
| TREASURE | 373 | 347 | 26 | 7.0 |
| VALLEY | 4498 | 4254 | 244 | 5.4 |
| WHEATLAND | 1189 | 1143 | 46 | 3.9 |
| WIBAUX | 607 | 591 | 16 | 2.6 |

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA — NOVEMBER 1978

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATEWIDE | 360774 | 342178 | 18596 | 5.2 |
| CASCADE | 35468 | 33144 | 2324 | 6.6 |
| YELLOWSTONE | 53951 | 51669 | 2282 | 4.2 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4143 | 4030 | 113 | 2.7 |
| BIG HORN | 5094 | 4820 | 274 | 5.4 |
| BLAINE | 2697 | 2529 | 168 | 6.2 |
| BROADWATER | 1426 | 1383 | 43 | 3.0 |
| CARBON | 3098 | 2912 | 186 | 6.0 |
| CARTER | 887 | 829 | 58 | 6.5 |
| CHOUTEAU | 2620 | 2499 | 121 | 4.6 |
| CUSTER | 5734 | 5531 | 203 | 3.5 |
| DANIELS | 1315 | 1294 | 21 | 1.6 |
| DAWSON | 5280 | 5108 | 172 | 3.3 |
| DEER LODGE | 6038 | 5692 | 346 | 5.7 |
| FALLON | 2087 | 2003 | 84 | 4.0 |
| FERGUS | 5030 | 4799 | 231 | 4.6 |
| FLATHEAD | 20979 | 19689 | 1290 | 6.1 |
| GALLATIN | 21780 | 20993 | 787 | 3.6 |
| GARFIELD | 765 | 733 | 32 | 4.2 |
| GLACIER | 5269 | 4769 | 500 | 9.5 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 398 | 383 | 15 | 3.8 |
| GRANITE | 1400 | 1300 | 100 | 7.1 |
| HILL | 8092 | 7779 | 313 | 3.9 |
| JEFFERSON | 2171 | 2026 | 145 | 6.7 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1106 | 1019 | 87 | 7.9 |
| LAKE | 7981 | 7515 | 466 | 5.8 |
| LEWIS AND CLARK | 23336 | 22067 | 1269 | 5.4 |
| LIBERTY | 978 | 943 | 35 | 3.6 |
| LINCOLN | 7099 | 6507 | 592 | 8.3 |
| MC CONE | 1168 | 1145 | 23 | 2.0 |
| MADISON | 2390 | 2239 | 151 | 6.3 |
| MEAGHER | 949 | 914 | 35 | 3.7 |
| MINERAL | 1535 | 1428 | 107 | 7.0 |
| MISSOULA | 39633 | 37699 | 1934 | 4.9 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1624 | 1553 | 71 | 4.4 |
| PARK | 6102 | 5811 | 291 | 4.8 |
| PETROLEUM | 276 | 270 | 6 | 2.2 |
| PHILLIPS | 2483 | 2384 | 99 | 4.0 |
| PONDERA | 3275 | 3132 | 143 | 4.4 |
| POWDER RIVER | 973 | 933 | 40 | 4.1 |
| POWELL | 3562 | 3373 | 189 | 5.3 |
| PRAIRIE | 854 | 824 | 30 | 3.5 |
| RAVALLI | 7446 | 6856 | 590 | 7.9 |
| RICHLAND | 5099 | 4991 | 108 | 2.1 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4730 | 4501 | 229 | 4.8 |
| ROSEBUD | 4016 | 3788 | 228 | 5.7 |
| SANDERS | 3648 | 3425 | 223 | 6.1 |
| SHERIDAN | 2326 | 2287 | 39 | 1.7 |
| SILVER BOW | 17195 | 15971 | 1224 | 7.1 |
| STILLWATER | 1785 | 1701 | 84 | 4.7 |
| SWEET GRASS | 1458 | 1434 | 24 | 1.6 |
| TETON | 2489 | 2379 | 110 | 4.4 |
| TOOLE | 2702 | 2625 | 77 | 2.8 |
| TREASURE | 424 | 413 | 11 | 2.6 |
| VALLEY | 4505 | 4278 | 227 | 5.0 |
| WHEATLAND | 1306 | 1267 | 39 | 3.0 |
| WIBAUX | 599 | 77. 592 | 7 | 1.2 |

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

OCTOBER 1978

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATEWIDE | 363499 | 347458 | 16041 | 4.4 |
| CASCADE | 35164 | 33232 | 1932 | 5.5 |
| YELLOWSTONE | 53313 | 51722 | 1591 | 3.0 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4237 | 4148 | 89 | 2.1 |
| BIG HORN | 5215 | 4956 | 259 | 5.0 |
| BLAINE | 2799 | 2640 | 159 | 5.7 |
| BROADWATER | 1474 | 1428 | 46 | 3.1 |
| CARBON | 3177 | 3075 | 102 | 3.2 |
| CARTER | 983 | 927 | 56 | 5.7 |
| CHOUTEAU | 2737 | 2661 | 76 | 2.8 |
| CUSTER | 5764 | 5615 | 149 | 2.6 |
| DANIELS | 1371 | 1350 | 21 | 1.5 |
| DAWSON | 5348 | 5200 | 148 | 2.8 |
| DEER LODGE | 6278 | 5849 | 429 | 6.8 |
| FALLON | 2105 | 2057 | 48 | 2.3 |
| FERGUS | 5078 | 4916 | 162 | 3.2 |
| FLATHEAD | 21167 | 19783 | 1384 | 6.5 |
| GALLATIN | 21849 | 21198 | 651 | 3.0 |
| GARFIELD | 850 | 831 | 19 | 2.2 |
| GLACIER | 5562 | 5097 | 465 | 8.4 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 420 | 410 | 10 | 2.4 |
| GRANITE | 1442 | 1373 | 69 | 4.8 |
| HILL | 8195 | 7966 | 229 | 2.8 |
| JEFFERSON | 2195 | 2022 | 173 | 7.9 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1211 | 1103 | 108 | 8.9 |
| LAKE | 8131 | 7764 | 367 | 4.5 |
| LEWIS AND CLARK | 23033 | 22075 | 958 | 4.2 |
| LIBERTY | 1048 | 1018 | 30 | 2.9 |
| LINCOLN | 7186 | 6654 | 532 | 7.4 |
| MC CONE | 1261 | 1236 | 25 | 2.0 |
| MADISON | 2413 | 2360 | 53 | 2.2 |
| MEAGHER | 1001 | 959 | 42 | 4.2 |
| MINERAL | 1569 | 1477 | 92 | 5.9 |
| MISSOULA | 39632 | 37698 | 1934 | 4.9 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1624 | 1572 | 52 | 3.2 |
| PARK | 6177 | 5910 | 267 | 4.3 |
| PETROLEUM | 298 | 295 | 3 | 1.0 |
| PHILLIPS | 2620 | 2492 | 128 | 4.9 |
| PONDERA | 3326 | 3247 | 79 | 2.4 |
| POWDER RIVER | 1050 | 1025 | 25 | 2.4 |
| POWELL | 3516 | 3360 | 156 | 4.4 |
| PRAIRIE | 983 | 977 | 6 | .6 |
| RAVALLI | 7649 | 7149 | 500 | 6.5 |
| RICHLAND | 5093 | 5015 | 78 | 1.5 |
| ROOSEVELT | 4798 | 4595 | 203 | 4.2 |
| ROSEBUD | 4085 | 3905 | 180 | 4.4 |
| SANDERS | 3780 | 3532 | 248 | 6.6 |
| SHERIDAN | 2420 | 2382 | 38 | 1.6 |
| SILVER BOW | 17285 | 16085 | 1200 | 6.9 |
| STILLWATER | 1799 | 1755 | 44 | 2.4 |
| SWEET GRASS | 1524 | 1509 | 15 | 1.0 |
| TETON | 2571 | 2491 | 80 | 3.1 |
| TOOLE | 2641 | 2583 | 58 | 2.2 |
| TREASURE | 451 | 433 | 18 | 4.0 |
| VALLEY | 4620 | 4415 | 205 | 4.4 |
| WHEATLAND | 1356 | 1319 | 37 | 2.7 |
| WIBAUX | 625 | 612 | 13 | 2.1 |

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

# MONTANA

## ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1978

(In Thousands)

| INDUSTRY | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEP. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | AVERAGE 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1] | 338.7 | 342.5 | 355.1 | 365.9 | 373.6 | 395.1 | 396.5 | 393.6 | 382.0 | 368.1 | 367.6 | 361.2 | 370.0 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 312.1 | 316.8 | 328.6 | 344.5 | 354.9 | 371.4 | 375.0 | 373.4 | 363.9 | 350.8 | 346.4 | 338.1 | 348.0 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | 22.0 | 23.9 | 28.6 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 41.2 | 44.1 | 47.2 | 36.8 | 31.3 | 26.9 | 23.1 | 33.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 26.6 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 21.4 | 18.7 | 23.7 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 21.2 | 23.1 | 22.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2] | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2] | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)[3] | 262.9 | 261.5 | 265.1 | 271.8 | 278.0 | 288.4 | 288.3 | 287.5 | 287.4 | 281.6 | 282.0 | 279.7 | 277.6 |
| MANUFACTURING | 25.2 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 26.2 |
| Durable Goods | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.3 |
| 24 Lumber and Wood Products | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| 33 Primary Metal Industries | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Other Durable Goods | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| 20 Food and Kindred Products | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| 27 Printing and Publishing | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| 29 Petroleum and Coal Products | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| MINING | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| 10 Metal Mining | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 12 - 14 Bitum Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 13 Oil and Gas Extraction | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 14 Quarrying and Non-Metal Mining | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 12.2 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 16.3 |
| 15 General Building Contractors | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| 16 Heavy Construction Contractors | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| 17 Special Trade Contractors | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 21.6 |
| 40 Railroad Transportation | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| 41-47 Transportation, except Railroad | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| 48 & 49 Comun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services.. | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 65.6 | 65.4 | 67.3 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 74.. | 75.0 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 73.5 | 71.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.. | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.2 |
| Retail Trade | 49.9 | 49.9 | 51.5 | 53.6 | 55.5 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 58.. | 58.8 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 57.2 | 55.1 |
| 53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| 54 Food Stores | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| 55 Automotive Dealers | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| 58 Eating and Drinking Places | 16.9 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.2 |
| 52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.. | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.1 |
| SERVICES | 48.0 | 49.1 | 49.8 | 51.1 | 51.2 | 53.8 | 54.0 | 54.. | 54.9 | 52.1 | 51.9 | 52.6 | 52.0 |
| 70 Hotels and other Lodging Places | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.. | 8.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| 72 Personal Services | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.. | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 80 Medical and other Health Services | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.. | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| Other Services | 24.4 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 25.6 | 25.. | 26.7 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 25.5 |
| GOVERNMENT | 71.0 | 71.7 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 73.1 | 74.7 | 72.7 | 69.. | 88.4 | 69.2 | 70.9 | 69.2 | 71.2 |
| 91 Federal Government | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 16.. | 13.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 13.5 |
| 92 State Colleges and Universities | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.. | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| 92 Other State Government | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.. | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.1 |
| 93 Local Education | 24.6 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 21.1 | 18.. | 20.7 | 23.5 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 23.6 |
| 83 Other Local Government | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.. | 14.3 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 14.2 |

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Realtionships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, By Research & Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1977

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

(In Thousands)

| INDUSTRY | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEP. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | AVERAGE 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1] | 315.8 | 318.4 | 327.2 | 336.1 | 343.4 | 360.0 | 374.5 | 374.6 | 362.5 | 347.0 | 345.0 | 345.7 | 345.0 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 290.3 | 292.9 | 301.9 | 313.8 | 323.1 | 338.5 | 343.2 | 353.7 | 343.3 | 327.8 | 323.7 | 323.7 | 323.0 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | 22.5 | 24.8 | 29.9 | 37.0 | 38.1 | 43.3 | 46.2 | 49.3 | 38.4 | 32.5 | 27.9 | 23.9 | 34.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 22.3 | 29.3 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 19.2 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2] | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY (U.S. Establishment Data)[3] | 246.5 | 248.3 | 251.7 | 256.3 | 259.8 | 267.4 | 269.5 | 278.9 | 275.5 | 271.9 | 271.2 | 269.7 | 263.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 23.9 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 24.2 |
| Durable Goods | 16.1 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 16.. | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 15.5 |
| 24 Lumber and Wood Products | 9.1 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| 33 Primary Metal Industries | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Other Durable Goods | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| 26 Pulp, Paper & Allied Products | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 27 Printing and Publishing | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 29 Petroleum and Coal Products | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| MINING | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| 10 Metal Mining | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | .7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 12 & 14 Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 13 Oil and Gas Extraction | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 10.4 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 16.6 |
| 15 General Building Contractors | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| 16 Heavy Construction Contractors | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| 17 Special Trade Contractors | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 20.2 |
| 40 Railroad Transportation | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| 41-47 Transportation, except Railroad | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| 48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 61.8 | 61.6 | 62.9 | 64.2 | 66.0 | 67.6 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 69.4 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 66.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 15.9 |
| Retail Trade | 46.9 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 48.8 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 52.8 | 53.3 | 52.8 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 50.4 |
| 52 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| 54 Food Stores | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| 55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| 58 Eating and Drinking Places | 15.3 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 18.3 |
| 53, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc. | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| SERVICES | 46.1 | 46.6 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 48.1 | 50.2 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 49.3 |
| 70 Hotels and other Lodging Places | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| 72 Personal Services | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 80 Medical and other Health Services | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.6 |
| Other Services | 23.7 | 24.1 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 24.8 |
| GOVERNMENT | 67.4 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 70.9 | 70.5 | 74.3 | 72.9 | 71.7 | 72.1 | 73.2 | 70.8 |
| 91 Federal Government | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.1 |
| 22 State Colleges and Universities | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 92 Other State Government | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| 93 Local Education | 21.8 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 20.2 | 22.8 | 23.7 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 22.9 |
| 23 Other Local Government | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 13.6 |

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships, includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.

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Employment and Training Administration

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1976

| INDUSTRY | (In Thousands) JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEP. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | AVERAGE 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1] | 307.4 | 309.9 | 316.8 | 325.8 | 329.5 | 345.3 | 354.2 | 357.2 | 344.8 | 334.0 | 331.6 | 328.6 | 332.0 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 283.0 | 286.0 | 294.1 | 306.7 | 312.9 | 324.0 | 334.6 | 338.5 | 328.0 | 317.1 | 312.1 | 307.1 | 312.0 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | 20.9 | 23.1 | 28.1 | 35.0 | 36.3 | 41.7 | 44.9 | 48.4 | 38.0 | 32.5 | 28.2 | 24.4 | 33.4 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 24.4 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 19.1 | 16.6 | 21.3 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 20.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2] | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2] | 8.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)[3] | 236.0 | 237.1 | 239.5 | 245.0 | 248.3 | 253.2 | 259.2 | 260.3 | 262.0 | 257.7 | 257.5 | 257.0 | 251.1 |
| MANUFACTURING | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 23.7 |
| Durable Goods | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.3 |
| 24 Lumber and Wood Products | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 33 Primary Metal Industries | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Other Durable Goods | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| 20 Food and Kindred Products | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 27 Printing and Publishing | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 29 Petroleum and Coal Products | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| MINING | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| 10 Metal Mining | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 12 Bituminous Coal | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 |
| 13 Oil and Gas Extraction | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| 14 Quarrying and Non-Metal Mining | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .9 | .8 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .8 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 14.1 | 13.8 |
| 15 General Building Contractors | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| 16 Heavy Construction Contractors | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| 17 Special Trade Contractors | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 19.5 |
| 40 Railroad Transportation | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| 41-47 Transportation, except Railroad | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| 48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 58.4 | 58.2 | 59.3 | 61.4 | 62.8 | 64.4 | 67.1 | 67.9 | 67.2 | 65.0 | 65.5 | 66.5 | 63.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.1 |
| Retail Trade | 44.2 | 43.9 | 44.9 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 49.2 | 51.6 | 52.5 | 52.0 | 49.6 | 49.8 | 51.1 | 48.6 |
| 53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 7.7 |
| 54 Food Stores | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 58 Eating and Drinking Places | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 16.8 |
| 52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc. | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| SERVICES | 45.2 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 48.2 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 50.6 | 48.3 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 47.8 |
| 70 Hotels and other Lodging Places | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| 72 Personal Services | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 80 Medical and other Health Services | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.9 |
| Other Services | 23.3 | 23.6 | 24.1 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 64.7 | 65.7 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 64.6 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 65.8 | 66.9 | 66.6 | 65.7 |
| 91 Federal Government | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 |
| 92 State Colleges and Universities | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| 92 Other State Government | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| 93 Local Education | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 20.4 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 20.9 |
| 93 Other Local Government | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 |

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.

## GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
*(In Thousands)*

1977 - 1978

| | 1977 JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | 1977 AVG. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/] | 31.4 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.7 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 33.3 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 31.2 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | .9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.4 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| *Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]* | *7.7* | *6.8* | *7.0* | *6.9* | *5.8* | *6.0* | *6.2* | *6.1* | *6.0* | *6.3* | *5.9* | *6.8* | *6.4* |
| *Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]* | *6.5* | *6.1* | *6.2* | *6.0* | *6.4* | *5.4* | *6.3* | *6.7* | *6.8* | *6.9* | *6.3* | *6.7* | *6.4* |
| *NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3/]* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *(Establishment Data)* | *27.5* | *27.9* | *28.4* | *29.1* | *29.6* | *30.5* | *29.6* | *30.2* | *30.6* | *30.6* | *30.3* | *30.0* | *29.6* |
| *Manufacturing* | *1.7* | *1.7* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.3* | *1.7* | *1.8* | *1.7* | *1.6* | *1.6* | *1.7* |
| *Contract Construction* | *1.6* | *1.7* | *1.8* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *2.0* | *2.2* | *2.* | *2.2* | *2.1* | *2.1* | *1.8* | *2.0* |
| *Transportation and Public Utilities* | *1.7* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.9* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.7* | *1.7* | *1.8* |
| *Wholesale and Retail Trade* | *8.7* | *8.7* | *8.8* | *9.4* | *9.7* | *9.9* | *10.1* | *10.1* | *10.2* | *10.1* | *10.2* | *10.2* | *9.7* |
| *Wholesale Trade* | *2.5* | *2.5* | *2.5* | *2.7* | *2.8* | *2.7* | *2.8* | *2.7* | *2.8* | *2.8* | *2.8* | *2.9* | *2.7* |
| *Retail Trade* | *6.2* | *6.2* | *6.3* | *6.7* | *6.9* | *7.2* | *7.3* | *7.4* | *7.4* | *7.3* | *7.4* | *7.3* | *7.0* |
| *Finance, Insurance and Real Estate* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* |
| *Services and Mining* | *6.1* | *6.2* | *6.3* | *6.3* | *6.3* | *6.6* | *6.5* | *6.7* | *6.5* | *6.6* | *6.6* | *6.6* | *6.4* |
| *Government* | *5.9* | *6.0* | *6.1* | *6.1* | *6.2* | *6.5* | *5.8* | *5.6* | *6.2* | *6.3* | *6.2* | *6.2* | *6.1* |
| *Federal Government* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.1* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.2* | *2.1* | *2.1* | *2.1* | *2.1* |
| *State and Local Government* | *3.9* | *4.0* | *4.1* | *4.0* | *4.0* | *4.3* | *3.6* | *3.6* | *4.0* | *4.2* | *4.1* | *4.1* | *4.0* |

| | 1978 JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV | DEC. | 1978 AVG. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/] | 33.2 | 33.7 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 35.6 | 35.6 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 30.4 | 31.0 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 33.1 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 33.6 | 32.8 | 33.2 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | .9 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.3 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT PERSONS | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| *Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]* | *8.3* | *8.0* | *7.4* | *5.8* | *5.4* | *7.4* | *6.3* | *6.2* | *6.2* | *5.9* | *7.4* | *7.9* | *6.8* |
| *Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]* | *7.1* | *7.3* | *6.7* | *6.5* | *6.6* | *6.8* | *6.4* | *6.7* | *7.0* | *6.4* | *7.7* | *6.0* | *6.8* |
| *NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOB[3/]* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Establishment Data* | *28.5* | *28.7* | *29.3* | *29.4* | *29.8* | *30.7* | *31.1* | *31.2* | *31.4* | *30.9* | *30.6* | *30.3* | *30.2* |
| *Manufacturing* | *1.7* | *1.7* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *2.0* | *1.9* | *1.8* | *1.8* |
| *Contract Construction* | *1.4* | *1.4* | *1.6* | *1.5* | *1.7* | *1.8* | *2.1* | *2.0* | *2.1* | *2.0* | *1.9* | *1.7* | *1.6* |
| *Transportation and Public Utilities* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.8* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.8* | *1.9* |
| *Wholesale and Retail Trade* | *9.3* | *9.3* | *9.5* | *9.7* | *9.8* | *10.2* | *10.5* | *10.5* | *10.5* | *10.2* | *10.2* | *10.3* | *10.0* |
| *Wholesale Trade* | *2.5* | *2.6* | *2.6* | *2.6* | *2.5* | *2.7* | *2.7* | *2.6* | *2.6* | *2.6* | *2.7* | *2.7* | *2.6* |
| *Retail Trade* | *6.8* | *6.7* | *6.9* | *7.1* | *7.3* | *7.5* | *7.8* | *7.9* | *7.9* | *7.6* | *7.5* | *7.6* | *7.4* |
| *Finance, Insurance and Real Estate* | *1.9* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* |
| *Services and Mining* | *6.2* | *6.3* | *6.4* | *6.4* | *6.5* | *6.4* | *6.6* | *6.7* | *6.7* | *6.6* | *6.6* | *6.5* | *6.5* |
| *Government* | *6.3* | *6.2* | *6.2* | *6.1* | *6.1* | *6.5* | *6.1* | *6.1* | *6.2* | *6.2* | *6.2* | *6.1* | *6.1* |
| *Federal Government* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *1.9* | *2.0* | *2.1* | *2.1* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *1.9* | *2.0* |
| *State and Local Government* | *4.3* | *4.3* | *4.3* | *4.2* | *4.2* | *4.5* | *4.0* | *4.0* | *4.2* | *4.1* | *4.2* | *4.2* | *4.1* |

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships, includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*
2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*
3/ *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*
*Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.*

## BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
*(In Thousands)*

1977 1978

| | 1977 JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | 1978 AVG. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/] | 48.0 | 48.2 | 49.0 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 52.6 | 52.9 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.7 | 50.8 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 45.0 | 45.3 | 46.3 | 47.0 | 47.7 | 49.4 | 49.6 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 48.4 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| *Percent* of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/] | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| *Percent* of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/] | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| *NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3/]* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *(Establishment Data)* | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 44.9 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 44.2 | 43.1 |
| *Manufacturing* | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| *Contract Construction* | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| *Transportation and Public Utilites* | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| *Wholesale and Retail Trade* | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 14.2 |
| *Wholesale Trade* | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| *Retail Trade* | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| *Finance, Insurance and Real Estate* | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| *Services and Mining* | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| *Government* | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| *Federal Government* | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| *State and Local Government* | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 |

| | 1978 JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | 1978 AVG. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS [1/] | 51.1 | 51.4 | 52.9 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 55.5 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 54.4 | 54.1 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 48.0 | 48.5 | 49.7 | 51.5 | 51.7 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 52.7 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 51.7 | 51.6 |
| Persons Employed in Agriculture | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| *Percent* of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/] | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| *Percent* of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/] | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| *NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOB[3/]* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Establishment Data* | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 45.7 | 46.6 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 45.5 | 45.0 |
| *Manufacturing* | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| *Contract Construction* | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| *Transportation and Public Utilities* | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| *Wholesale and Retail Trade* | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.2 |
| *Wholesale Trade* | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| *Retail Trade* | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.1 |
| *Finance, Insurance and Real Estate* | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| *Services and Mining* | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| *Government* | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.9 |
| *Federal Government* | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| *State and Local Government* | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 |

*1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family , and domestic workers.*
*2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) number. Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*
*3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*
*Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.*

MONTANA

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

1977 Annual Averages
*(In Thousands)*

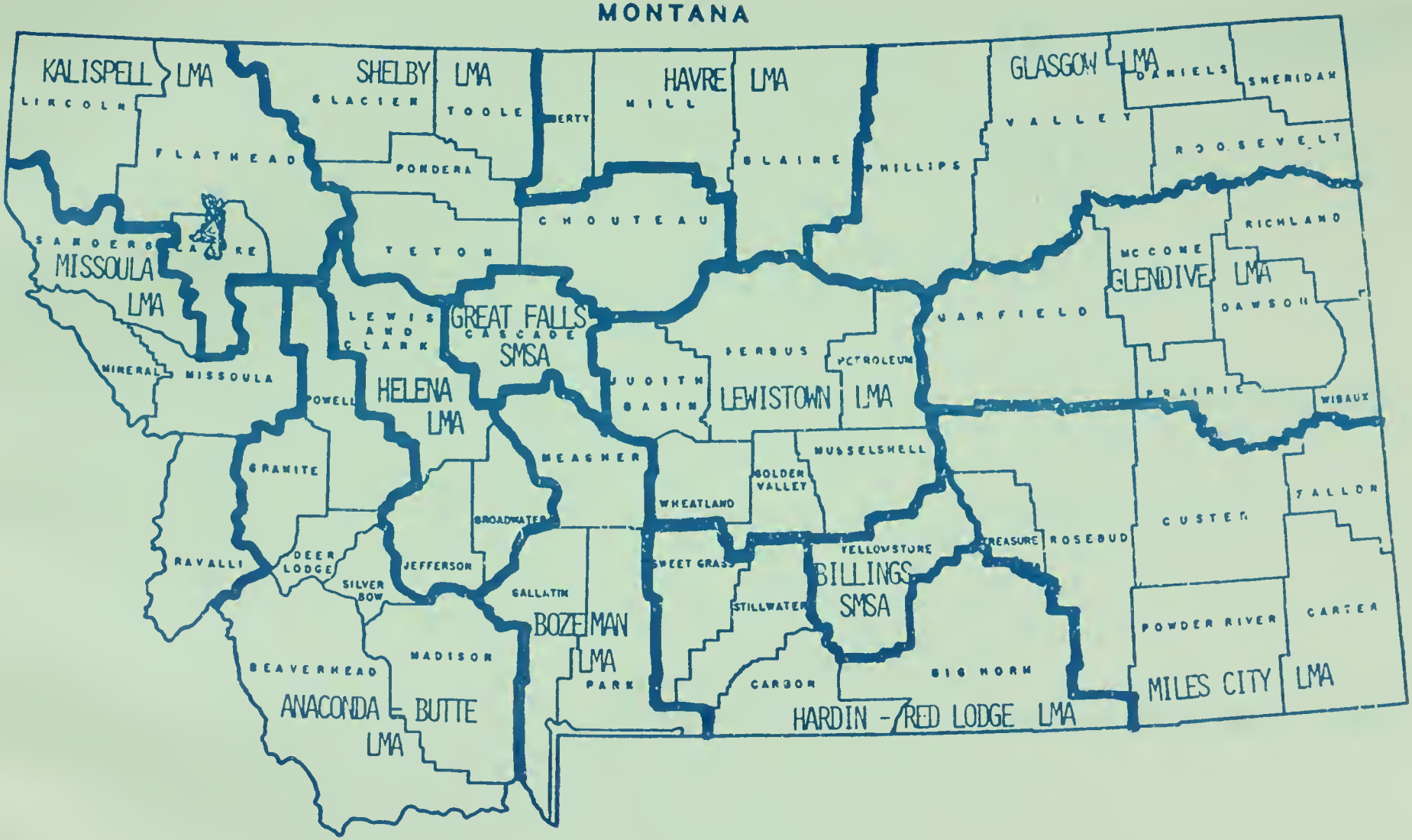
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT | | 22 |
| TOTAL JOB LOSERS | | 8 |
| TOTAL ON LAYOFF | | 2 |
| Temporary | 0 | |
| Indefinite | 2 | |
| ALL OTHER | | 6 |
| JOB LEAVERS | | 3 |
| TOTAL ENTRANTS | | 10 |
| SEEK TEMPORARY WORK | 3 | |
| LEFT SCHOOL | 3 | |
| ALL OTHER | 3 | |
| REENTRANTS TOTAL | | 7 |
| Within Last 5 Years | 7 | |
| 6 or More Years | 0 | |
| NEW ENTRANTS TOTAL | | 3 |
| Never Worked Full-Time | 2 | |
| Never Worked | 1 | |

*Items may not add due to rounding.*

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59601

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

The Montana State Employment Service maintains 23 local employment offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.